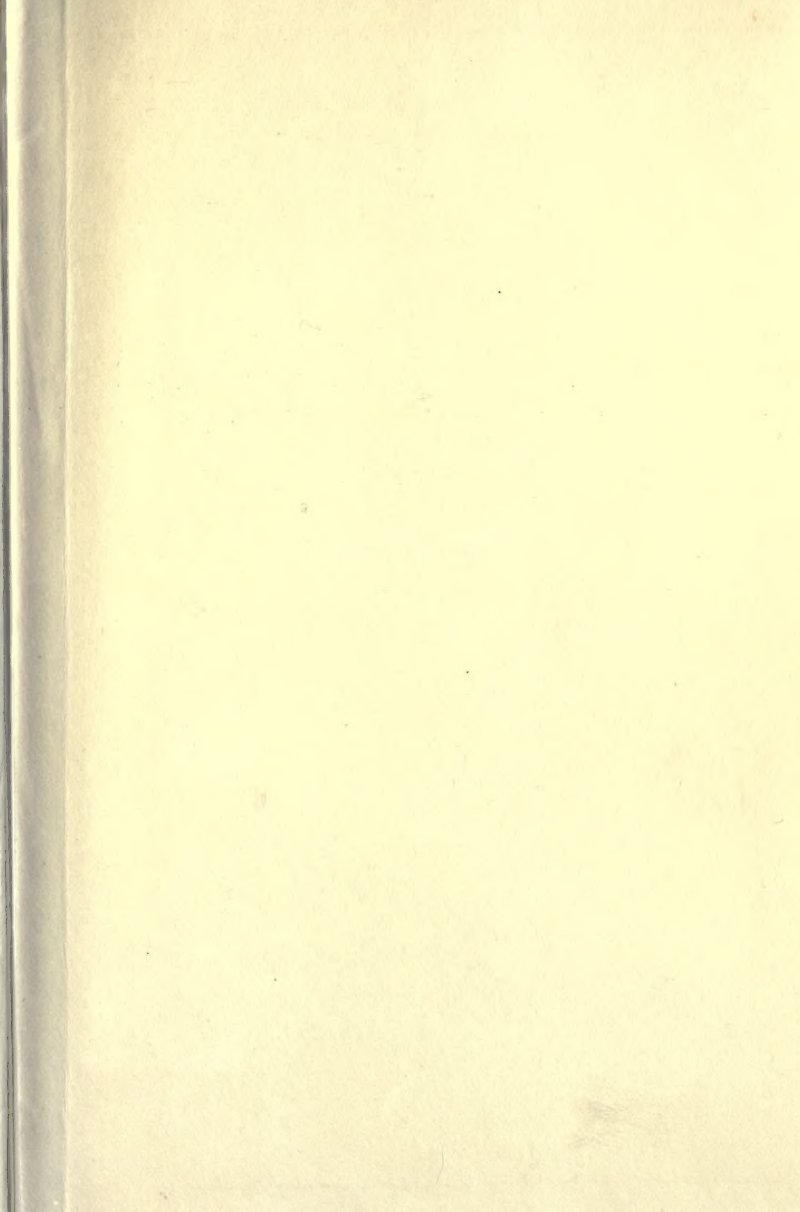
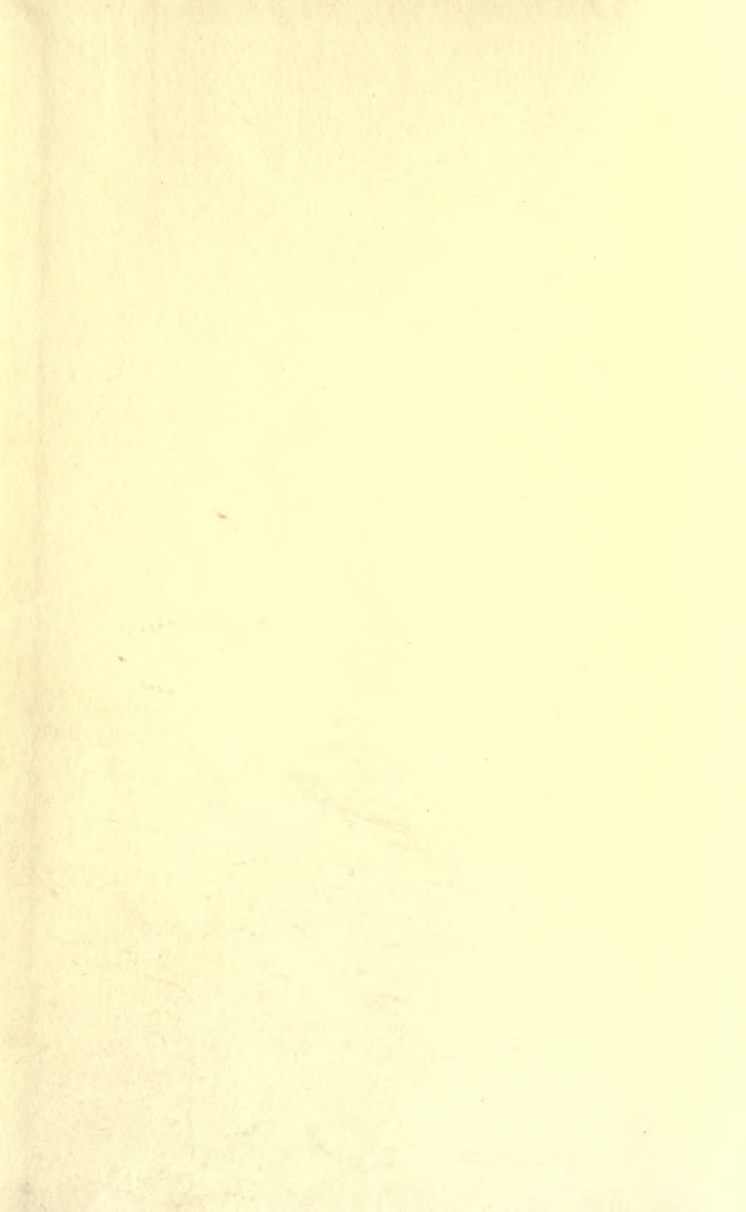


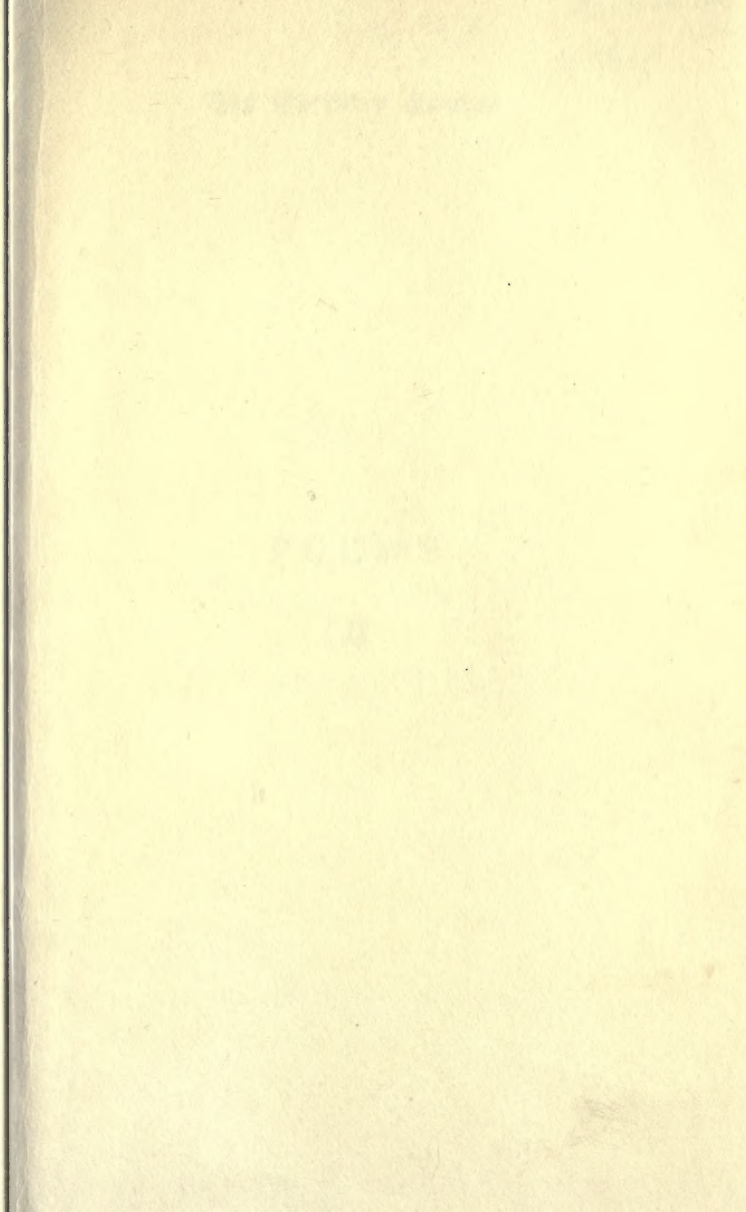
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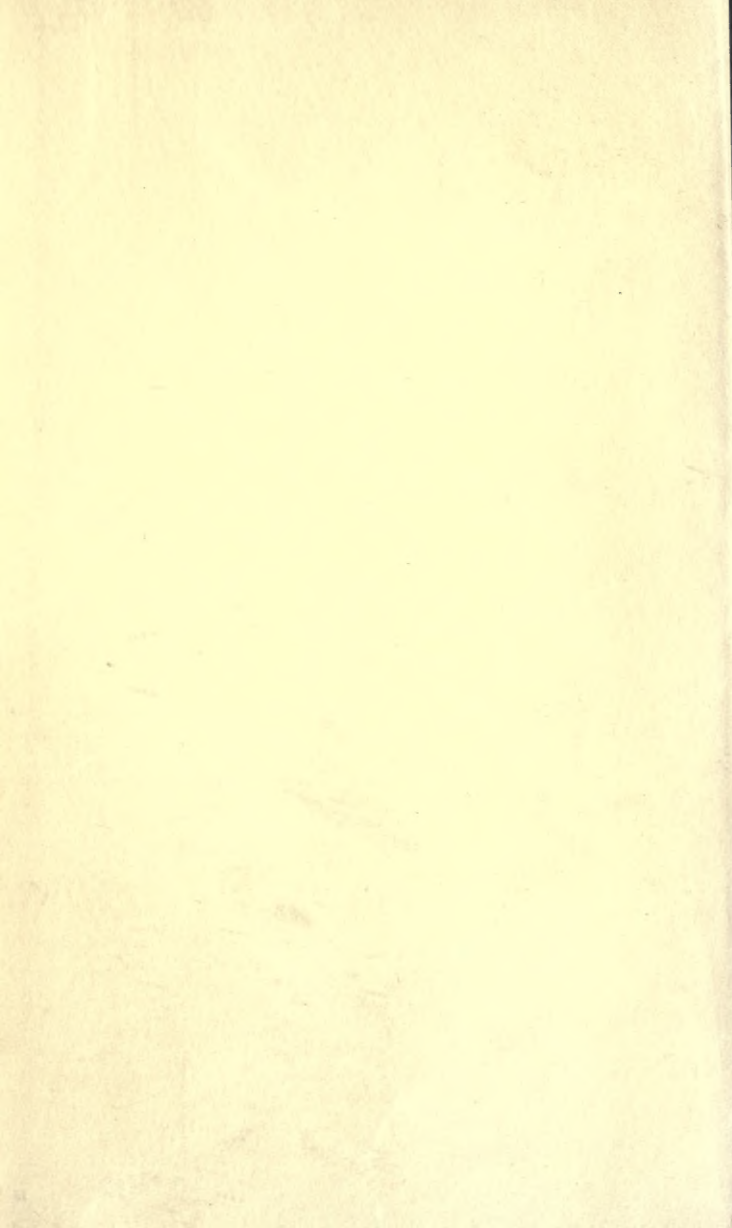


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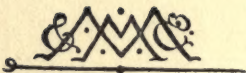
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POEMS.

THE TALKING OAK.

ONCE more the gate behind me falls ;
Once more before my face
I see the moulder'd Abbey-walls,
That stand within the chace.

Beyond the lodge the city lies,
Beneath its drift of smoke ;
And ah ! with what delighted eyes
I turn to yonder oak.

For when my passion first began,
Ere that, which in me burn'd,
The love, that makes me thrice a man,
Could hope itself return'd ;

THE TALKING OAK.

To yonder oak within the field
I spoke without restraint,
And with a larger faith appeal'd
Than Papist unto Saint.

For oft I talk'd with him apart,
And told him of my choice,
Until he plagiarised a heart,
And answer'd with a voice.

Tho' what he whisper'd under Heaven
None else could understand ;
I found him garrulously given,
A babbler in the land.

But since I heard him make reply
Is many a weary hour ;
'Twere well to question him, and try
If yet he keeps the power.

Hail, hidden to the knees in fern,
Broad Oak of Sumner-chace,
Whose topmost branches can discern
The roofs of Sumner-place !

Say thou, whereon I carved her name,
If ever maid or spouse,
As fair as my Olivia, came
To rest beneath thy boughs.—

‘O Walter, I have shelter’d here
Whatever maiden grace
The good old Summers, year by year
Made ripe in Sumner-chace :

‘Old Summers, when the monk was fat,
And, issuing shorn and sleek,
Would twist his girdle tight, and pat
The girls upon the cheek,

‘Ere yet, in scorn of Peter’s-pence,
And number’d bead, and shrift,
Bluff Harry broke into the spence
And turn’d the cowls adrift :

‘And I have seen some score of those
Fresh faces, that would thrive
When his man-minded offset rose
To chase the deer at five ;

THE TALKING OAK.

‘ And all that from the town would stroll,
Till that wild wind made work
In which the gloomy brewer’s soul
Went by me, like a stork :

‘ The slight she-slips of loyal blood,
And others, passing praise,
Strait-laced, but all-too-full in bud
For puritanic stays :

‘ And I have shadow’d many a group
Of beauties, that were born
In teacup-times of hood and hoop,
Or while the patch was worn ;

‘ And, leg and arm with love-knots gay,
About me leap’d and laugh’d
The modish Cupid of the day,
And shrill’d his tinsel shaft.

‘ I swear (and else may insects prick
Each leaf into a gall)
This girl, for whom your heart is sick,
Is three times worth them all ;

‘ For those and theirs, by Nature’s law,
Have faded long ago ;
But in these latter springs I saw
Your own Olivia blow,

‘ From when she gamboll’d on the greens
A baby-germ, to when
The maiden blossoms of her teens
Could number five from ten.

‘ I swear, by leaf, and wind, and rain,
(And hear me with thine ears,)
That, tho’ I circle in the grain
Five hundred rings of years—

‘ Yet, since I first could cast a shade,
Did never creature pass
So slightly, musically made,
So light upon the grass :

‘ For as to fairies, that will flit
To make the greensward fresh,
I hold them exquisitely knit,
But far too spare of flesh.’

Oh, hide thy knotted knees in fern,
And overlook the chace ;
And from thy topmost branch discern
The roofs of Sumner-place.

But thou, whereon I carved her name,
That oft hast heard my vows,
Declare when last Olivia came
To sport beneath thy boughs.

‘ O yesterday, you know, the fair
Was holden at the town ;
Her father left his good arm-chair,
And rode his hunter down.

‘ And with him Albert came on his.
I look’d at him with joy :
As cowslip unto oxlip is,
So seems she to the boy.

‘ An hour had past—and, sitting straight
Within the low-wheel’d chaise,
Her mother trundled to the gate
Behind the dappled grays.

' But as for her, she stay'd at home,
And on the roof she went,
And down the way you use to come,
She look'd with discontent.

' She left the novel half-uncut
Upon the rosewood shelf ;
She left the new piano shut :
She could not please herself.

' Then ran she, gamesome as the colt,
And livelier than a lark
She sent her voice thro' all the holt
Before her, and the park.

' A light wind chased her on the wing,
And in the chase grew wild,
As close as might be would he cling
About the darling child :

' But light as any wind that blows
So fleetly did she stir,
The flower, she touch'd on, dipt and rose,
And turn'd to look at her.

'And here she came, and round me play'd,
And sang to me the whole
Of those three stanzas that you made
About my "giant bole ;"

'And in a fit of frolic mirth
She strove to span my waist :
Alas, I was so broad of girth,
I could not be embraced.

'I wish'd myself the fair young beech
That here beside me stands,
That round me, clasping each in each,
She might have lock'd her hands.

'Yet seem'd the pressure thrice as sweet
As woodbine's fragile hold,
Or when I feel about my feet
The berried briony fold.'

O muffle round thy knees with fern,
And shadow Sumner-chace !
Long may thy topmost branch discern
The roofs of Sumner-place !

But tell me, did she read the name
 I carved with many vows
When last with throbbing heart I came
 To rest beneath thy boughs?

‘O yes, she wander’d round and round
 These knotted knees of mine,
And found, and kiss’d the name she found,
 And sweetly murmur’d thine.

‘A teardrop trembled from its source,
 And down my surface crept.
My sense of touch is something coarse,
 But I believe she wept.

‘Then flush’d her cheek with rosy light,
 She glanced across the plain;
But not a creature was in sight:
 She kiss’d me once again.

‘Her kisses were so close and kind,
 That, trust me on my word,
Hard wood I am, and wrinkled rind,
 But yet my sap was stirr’d:

' And even into my inmost ring
A pleasure I discern'd,
Like those blind motions of the Spring,
That show the year is turn'd.

' Thrice-happy he that may caress
The ringlet's waving balm—
The cushions of whose touch may press
The maiden's tender palm.

' I, rooted here among the groves
But languidly adjust
My vapid vegetable loves
With anthers and with dust :

' For ah ! my friend, the days were brief
Whereof the poets talk,
When that, which breathes within the leaf,
Could slip its bark and walk.

' But could I, as in times foregone,
From spray, and branch, and stem,
Have suck'd and gather'd into one
The life that spreads in them,

‘She had not found me so remiss ;
But lightly issuing thro’,
I would have paid her kiss for kiss,
With usury thereto.’

O flourish high, with leafy towers,
And overlook the lea,
Pursue thy loves among the bowers
But leave thou mine to me.

O flourish, hidden deep in fern,
Old oak, I love thee well ;
A thousand thanks for what I learn
And what remains to tell.

‘Tis little more : the day was warm ;
At last, tired out with play,
She sank her head upon her arm
And at my feet she lay.

‘Her eyelids dropp’d their silken eaves
I breathed upon her eyes
Thro’ all the summer of my leaves
A welcome mix’d with sighs.

THE TALKING OAK.

‘ I took the swarming sound of life—
The music from the town—
The murmurs of the drum and fife
And lull’d them in my own.

‘ Sometimes I let a sunbeam slip,
To light her shaded eye ;
A second flutter’d round her lip
Like a golden butterfly ;

‘ A third would glimmer on her neck
To make the necklace shine ;
Another slid, a sunny fleck,
From head to ancle fine,

‘ Then close and dark my arms I spread,
And shadow’d all her rest—
Dropt dews upon her golden head,
An acorn in her breast.

‘ But in a pet she started up,
And pluck’d it out, and drew
My little oakling from the cup,
And flung him in the dew.

‘And yet it was a graceful gift—
I felt a pang within
As when I see the woodman lift
His axe to slay my kin.

‘I shook him down because he was
The finest on the tree.
He lies beside thee on the grass.
O kiss him once for me.

‘O kiss him twice and thrice for me,
That have no lips to kiss,
For never yet was oak on lea
Shall grow so fair as this.’

Step deeper yet in herb and fern,
Look further thro’ the chace,
Spread upward till thy boughs discern
The front of Sumner-place.

This fruit of thine by Love is blest,
That but a moment lay
Where fairer fruit of Love may rest
Some happy future day.

THE TALKING OAK.

I kiss it twice, I kiss it thrice,
The warmth it thence shall win
To riper life may magnetise
The baby-oak within.

But thou, while kingdoms overset,
Or lapse from hand to hand,
Thy leaf shall never fail, nor yet
Thine acorn in the land.

May never saw dismember thee,
Nor wielded axe disjoint,
That art the fairest-spoken tree
From here to Lizard-point.

O rock upon thy towery-top
All throats that gurgle sweet !
All starry culmination drop
Balm-dews to bathe thy feet !

All grass of silky feather grow—
And while he sinks or swells
The full south-breeze around thee blow
The sound of minster bells.

The fat earth feed thy branchy root,
That under deeply strikes !
The northern morning o'er thee shoot,
High up, in silver spikes !

Nor ever lightning char thy grain,
But, rolling as in sleep,
Low thunders bring the mellow rain,
That makes thee broad and deep !

And hear me swear a solemn oath,
That only by thy side
Will I to Olive plight my troth,
And gain her for my bride.

And when my marriage morn may fall,
She, Dryad-like, shall wear
Alternate leaf and acorn-ball
In wreath about her hair.

And I will work in prose and rhyme,
And praise thee more in both
Than bard has honour'd beech or lime,
Or that Thessalian growth,

THE TALKING OAK.

In which the swarthy ringdove sat,
And mystic sentence spoke ;
And more than England honours that,
Thy famous brother-oak,

Wherein the younger Charles abode
Till all the paths were dim,
And far below the Roundhead rode,
And humm'd a surly hymn.

LOVE AND DUTY.

OF love that never found his earthly close,
What sequel? Streaming eyes and breaking hearts?
Or all the same as if he had not been?

Not so. Shall Error in the round of time
Still father Truth? O shall the braggart shout
For some blind glimpse of freedom work itself
Thro' madness, hated by the wise, to law,
System and empire? Sin itself be found
The cloudy porch oft opening on the Sun?
And only he, this wonder, dead, become
Mere highway dust? or year by year alone
Sit brooding in the ruins of a life,
Nightmare of youth, the spectre of himself?

If this were thus, if this, indeed, were all,
Better the narrow brain, the stony heart,
The staring eye glazed o'er with sapless days,
The long mechanic pacings to and fro,
The set gray life, and apathetic end.

But am I not the nobler thro' thy love?
O three times less unworthy! likewise thou
Art more thro' Love, and greater than thy years,
The Sun will run his orbit, and the Moon
Her circle. Wait, and Love himself will bring
The drooping flower of knowledge changed to fruit
Of wisdom. Wait: my faith is large in Time,
And that which shapes it to some perfect end.

Will some one say, Then why not ill for good?
Why took ye not your pastime? To that man
My work shall answer, since I knew the right
And did it; for a man is not as God,
But then most Godlike being most a man.
—So let me think 'tis well for thee and me—
Ill-fated that I am, what lot is mine
Whose foresight preaches peace, my heart so slow
To feel it! For how hard it seem'd to me,
When eyes, love-languid thro' half tears would dwell
One earnest, earnest moment upon mine,
Then not to dare to see! when thy low voice,
Faltering, would break its syllables, to keep
My own full-tuned,—hold passion in a leash,
And not leap forth and fall about thy neck,
And on thy bosom (deep desired relief!)
Rain out the heavy mist of tears, that weigh'd
Upon my brain, my senses and my soul!

For Love himself took part against himself
 To warn us off, and Duty loved of Love—
 O this world's curse,—beloved but hated—came
 Like Death betwixt thy dear embrace and mine,
 And crying, 'Who is this? behold thy bride,'
 She push'd me from thee.

If the sense is hard

To alien ears, I did not speak to these—
 No, not to thee, but to thyself in me :
 Hard is my doom and thine : thou knowest it all.

Could Love part thus? was it not well to speak,
 To have spoken once? It could not but be well.
 The slow sweet hours that bring us all things good,
 The slow sad hours that bring us all things ill,
 And all good things from evil, brought the night
 In which we sat together and alone,
 And to the want, that hollow'd all the heart,
 Gave utterance by the yearning of an eye,
 That burn'd upon its object thro' such tears
 As flow but once a life.

The trance gave way

To those caresses, when a hundred times
 In that last kiss, which never was the last,
 Farewell, like endless welcome, lived and died.
 Then follow'd counsel, comfort, and the words
 That make a man feel strong in speaking truth ;

Till now the dark was worn, and overhead
 The lights of sunset and of sunrise mix'd
 In that brief night ; the summer night, that paused
 Among her stars to hear us ; stars that hung
 Love-charm'd to listen : all the wheels of Time
 Spun round in station, but the end had come.

O then like those, who clench their nerves to
 rush
 Upon their dissolution, we two rose,
 There—closing like an individual life—
 In one blind cry of passion and of pain,
 Like bitter accusation ev'n to death,
 Caught up the whole of love and utter'd it,
 And bade adieu for ever.

Live—yet live—
 Shall sharpest pathos blight us, knowing all
 Life needs for life is possible to will—
 Live happy ; tend thy flowers ; be tended by
 My blessing ! Should my Shadow cross thy
 thoughts
 Too sadly for their peace, remand it thou
 For calmer hours to Memory's darkest hold,
 If not to be forgotten—not at once—
 Not all forgotten. Should it cross thy dreams,
 O might it come like one that looks content,
 With quiet eyes unfaithful to the truth,

And point thee forward to a distant light,
Or seem to lift a burthen from thy heart
And leave thee freër, till thou wake refresh'd
Then when the first low matin-chirp hath grown
Full quire, and morning driv'n her plow of pearl
Far furrowing into light the mounded rack,
Beyond the fair green field and eastern sea.

THE GOLDEN YEAR.

WELL, you shall have that song which Leonard wrote :
It was last summer on a tour in Wales :
Old James was with me : we that day had been
Up Snowdon ; and I wish'd for Leonard there,
And found him in Llanberis : then we crost
Between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up
The counter side ; and that same song of his
He told me ; for I banter'd him, and swore
They said he lived shut up within himself,
A tongue-tied Poet in the feverous days,
That, setting the *how much* before the *how*,
Cry, like the daughters of the horseleech, ' Give,
Cram us with all,' but count not me the herd !

To which ' They call me what they will,' he said :
' But I was born too late : the fair new forms,
That float about the threshold of an age,
Like truths of Science waiting to be caught—

Catch me who can, and make the catcher crown'd—
Are taken by the forelock. Let it be.
But if you care indeed to listen, hear
These measured words, my work of yestermorn.

‘We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move ;
The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun ;
The dark Earth follows wheel'd in her ellipse ;
And human things returning on themselves
Move onward, leading up the golden year.

‘Ah, tho' the times, when some new thought can
bud,
Are but as poets' seasons when they flower,
Yet oceans daily gaining on the land,
Have ebb and flow conditioning their march,
And slow and sure comes up the golden year.

‘When wealth no more shall rest in mounded
heaps,
But smit with freer light shall slowly melt
In many streams to fatten lower lands,
And light shall spread, and man be liker man
Thro' all the season of the golden year.

‘Shall eagles not be eagles? wrens be wrens?
If all the world were falcons, what of that?
The wonder of the eagle were the less,
But he not less the eagle. Happy days
Roll onward, leading up the golden year.

‘Fly, happy happy sails, and bear the Press ;
 Fly happy with the mission of the Cross ;
 Knit land to land, and blowing havenward
 With silks, and fruits, and spices, clear of toll,
 Enrich the markets of the golden year.

‘But we grow old. Ah ! when shall all men’s good
 Be each man’s rule, and universal Peace
 Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
 And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
 Thro’ all the circle of the golden year ?’

Thus far he flow’d, and ended ; whereupon
 ‘Ah, folly !’ in mimic cadence answer’d James—
 ‘Ah, folly ! for it lies so far away,
 Not in our time, nor in our children’s time,
 ’Tis like the second world to us that live ;
 ’Twere all as one to fix our hopes on Heaven
 As on this vision of the golden year.’

With that he struck his staff against the rocks
 And broke it,—James,—you know him,—old, but full
 Of force and choler, and firm upon his feet,
 And like an oaken stock in winter woods,
 O’erflourish’d with the hoary clematis :
 Then added, all in heat :

‘What stuff is this !

Old writers push’d the happy season back,—

The more fools they,—we forward : dreamers both :
You most, that in an age, when every hour
Must sweat her sixty minutes to the death,
Live on, God love us, as if the seedsman, rapt
Upon the teeming harvest, should not plunge
His hand into the bag : but well I know
That unto him who works, and feels he works,
'This same grand year is ever at the doors.'

He spoke ; and, high above, I heard them blast
The steep slate-quarry, and the great echo flap
And buffet round the hills, from bluff to bluff.

ULYSSES.

It little profits that an idle king,
By this still hearth, among these barren crags,
Match'd with an aged wife, I mete and dole
Unequal laws unto a savage race,
That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not
me.

I cannot rest from travel : I will drink
Life to the lees : all times I have enjoy'd
Greatly, have suffer'd greatly, both with those
That loved me, and alone ; on shore, and when
Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vext the dim sea : I am become a name ;
For always roaming with a hungry heart
Much have I seen and known ; cities of men
And manners, climates, councils, governments,
Myself not least, but honour'd of them all ;

And drunk delight of battle with my peers,
 Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy.
 I am a part of all that I have met ;
 Yet all experience is an arch wherethro'
 Gleams that untravell'd world, whose margin
 fades

For ever and for ever when I move.
 How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
 To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use !
 As tho' to breathe were life. Life piled on life
 Were all too little, and of one to me
 Little remains : but every hour is saved
 From that eternal silence, something more,
 A bringer of new things ; and vile it were
 For some three suns to store and hoard myself,
 And this gray spirit yearning in desire
 To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
 Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.

This is my son, mine own Telemachus,
 To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle—
 Well-loved of me, discerning to fulfil
 This labour, by slow prudence to make mild
 A rugged people, and thro' soft degrees
 Subdue them to the useful and the good.
 Most blameless is he, centred in the sphere
 Of common duties, decent not to fail

In offices of tenderness, and pay
 Meet adoration to my household gods,
 When I am gone. He works his work, I mine.

There lies the port ; the vessel puffs her sail :
There gloom the dark broad seas. My mariners,
 Souls that have toil'd, and wrought, and thought
 with me—

That ever with a frolic welcome took
 The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed
 Free hearts, free foreheads—you and I are old ;
 Old age hath yet his honour and his toil ;
 Death closes all : but something ere the end,
 Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
 Not unbecoming men that strove with Gods.
 The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks :
 The long day wanes : the slow moon climbs : the
 deep

Moans round with many voices. Come, my friends,
 'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
 Push off, and sitting well in order smite
 The scounding furrows ; for my purpose holds
 To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
 Of all the western stars, until I die.
 It may be that the gulfs will wash us down :
 It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
 And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.

Tho' much is taken, much abides ; and tho'
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven ; that which we are, we are ;
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield. 70

TITHONUS.

THE woods decay, the woods decay and fall,
The vapours weep their burthen to the ground,
Man comes and tills the field and lies beneath,
And after many a summer dies the swan.
Me only cruel immortality
Consumes : I wither slowly in thine arms,
Here at the quiet limit of the world,
A white-hair'd shadow roaming like a dream
The ever-silent spaces of the East,
Far-folded mists, and gleaming halls of morn.

Alas ! for this gray shadow, once a man—
So glorious in his beauty and thy choice,
Who madest him thy chosen, that he seem'd
To his great heart none other than a God !
I ask'd thee, ' Give me immortality.'
Then didst thou grant mine asking with a
smile,
Like wealthy men who care not how they give.

But thy strong Hours indignant work'd their wills,
 And beat me down and marr'd and wasted me,
 And tho' they could not end me, left me maim'd
 To dwell in presence of immortal youth,
 Immortal age beside immortal youth,
 And all I was, in ashes. Can thy love,
Thy beauty, make amends, tho' even now,
Close over us, the silver star, thy guide,
Shines in those tremulous eyes that fill with tears
To hear me? Let me go: take back thy gift:
 Why should a man desire in any way
 To vary from the kindly race of men,
 Or pass beyond the goal of ordinance
 Where all should pause, as is most meet for all?

A soft air fans the cloud apart; there comes
 A glimpse of that dark world where I was born.
Once more the old mysterious glimmer steals
From thy pure brows, and from thy shoulders
 pure,
 And bosom beating with a heart renew'd.
 Thy cheek begins to redden thro' the gloom,
 Thy sweet eyes brighten slowly close to mine,
 Ere yet they blind the stars, and the wild team
 Which love thee, yearning for thy yoke, arise,
 And shake the darkness from their loosen'd manes,
 And beat the twilight into flakes of fire.

Lo! ever thus thou growest beautiful
In silence, then before thine answer given
Departest, and thy tears are on my cheek.

Why wilt thou ever scare me with thy tears,
And make me tremble lest a saying learnt,
In days far-off, on that dark earth, be true?
'The Gods themselves cannot recall their gifts.'

Ay me! ay me! with what another heart
In days far-off, and with what other eyes
I used to watch—if I be he that watch'd—
The lucid outline forming round thee; saw
The dim curls kindle into sunny rings;
Changed with thy mystic change, and felt my blood
Glow with the glow that slowly crimson'd all
Thy presence and thy portals, while I lay,
Mouth, forehead, eyelids, growing dewy-warm
With kisses balmier than half-opening buds
Of April, and could hear the lips that kiss'd
Whispering I knew not what of wild and sweet,
Like that strange song I heard Apollo sing,
While Ilion like a mist rose into towers.

Yet hold me not for ever in thine East:
How can my nature longer mix with thine?
Coldly thy rosy shadows bathe me, cold

Are all thy lights, and cold my wrinkled feet
Upon thy glimmering thresholds, when the steam
Floats up from those dim fields about the homes
Of happy men that have the power to die,
And grassy barrows of the happier dead.
Release me, and restore me to the ground ;
Thou seest all things, thou wilt see my grave :
Thou wilt renew thy beauty morn by morn ;
I earth in earth forget these empty courts,
And thee returning on thy silver wheels. 76

LOCKSLEY HALL.

COMRADES, leave me here a little, while as yet 'tis
early morn :

Leave me here, and when you want me, sound upon
the bugle-horn.

'Tis the place, and all around it, as of old, the cur-
lews call,

'Dreary gleams about the moorland flying over Locks-
ley Hall ;

Locksley Hall, that in the distance overlooks the
sandy tracts,

And the hollow ocean-ridges roaring into cataracts.

Many a night from yonder ivied casement, ere I went
to rest,

Did I look on great Orion sloping slowly to the West.

Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the
mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid.

Here about the beach I wander'd, nourishing a youth
sublime
With the fairy tales of science, and the long result of
Time ;

When the centuries behind me like a fruitful land
reposed ;
When I clung to all the present for the promise that
it closed :

When I dipt into the future far as human eye could see ;
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that
would be.——

In the Spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's
breast ;
In the Spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another
crest ;

In the Spring a livelier iris changes on the burnish'd
dove ;
In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to
thoughts of love.

Then her cheek was pale and thinner than should be
for one so young,
And her eyes on all my motions with a mute obser-
vance hung.

And I said, 'My cousin Amy, speak, and speak the
truth to me,
Trust me, cousin, all the current of my being sets to
thee.'

On her pallid cheek and forehead came a colour and
a light,
As I have seen the rosy red flushing in the northern
night.

And she turn'd—her bosom shaken with a sudden
storm of sighs—
All the spirit deeply dawning in the dark of hazel eyes—

Saying, 'I have hid my feelings, fearing they should
do me wrong ;'
Saying, 'Dost thou love me, cousin ?' weeping, 'I have
loved thee long.'

Love took up the glass of Time, and turn'd it in his
glowing hands ;
Every moment, lightly shaken, ran itself in golden sands.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the
chords with might ;
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in
music out of sight.

Many a morning on the moorland did we hear the
copses ring,
And her whisper throng'd my pulses with the fulness
of the Spring.

Many an evening by the waters did we watch the
stately ships,
And our spirits rush'd together at the touching of the lips.

O my cousin, shallow-hearted ! O my Amy, mine no
more !

O the dreary, dreary moorland ! O the barren, barren
shore !

Falser than all fancy fathoms, falser than all songs
have sung,
Puppet to a father's threat, and servile to a shrewish
tongue !

Is it well to wish thee happy ?—having known me—
to decline
On a range of lower feelings and a narrower heart
than mine !

Yet it shall be: thou shalt lower to his level day by day,
What is fine within thee growing coarse to sympathise
with clay.

As the husband is, the wife is: thou art mated with a
clown,
And the grossness of his nature will have weight to
drag thee down.

He will hold thee, when his passion shall have spent
its novel force,
Something better than his dog, a little dearer than his
horse.

What is this? his eyes are heavy: think not they are
glazed with wine.
Go to him: it is thy duty: kiss him: take his hand
in thine.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is over-
wrought:
Soothe him with thy finer fancies, touch him with thy
lighter thought.

He will answer to the purpose, easy things to under-
stand—
Better thou wert dead before me, tho' I slew thee with
my hand!

Better thou and I were lying, hidden from the heart's
disgrace,
Roll'd in one another's arms, and silent in a last
embrace.

Cursed be the social wants that sin against the strength
of youth!

Cursed be the social lies that warp us from the living
truth!

Cursed be the sickly forms that err from honest
Nature's rule!

Cursed be the gold that gilds the straiten'd forehead
of the fool!

Well—'tis well that I should bluster!—Hadst thou
less unworthy proved—

Would to God—for I had loved thee more than ever
wife was loved.

Am I mad, that I should cherish that which bears but
bitter fruit?

I will pluck it from my bosom, tho' my heart beat the root.

Never, tho' my mortal summers to such length of
years should come

As the many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging
rookery home.

Where is comfort? in division of the records of the
mind?

Can I part her from herself, and love her, as I knew
her, kind?

I remember one that perish'd: sweetly did she speak
and move:

Such a one do I remember, whom to look at was to love.

Can I think of her as dead, and love her for the love
she bore?

No—she never loved me truly: love is love for ever-
more.

Comfort? comfort scorn'd of devils! this is truth the
poet sings,

That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering
happier things.

Drug thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart
be put to proof,

In the dead unhappy night, and when the rain is on
the roof.

Like a dog, he hunts in dreams, and thou art staring
at the wall,

Where the dying night-lamp flickers, and the shadows
rise and fall.

Then a hand shall pass before thee, pointing to his
drunken sleep,
To thy widow'd marriage-pillows, to the tears that
thou wilt weep.

Thou shalt hear the 'Never, never,' whisper'd by the
phantom years,
And a song from out the distance in the ringing of
thine ears ;

And an eye shall vex thee, looking ancient kindness
on thy pain.

Turn thee, turn thee on thy pillow : get thee to thy
rest again.

Nay, but Nature brings thee solace ; for a tender voice
will cry.

'Tis a purer life than thine ; a lip to drain thy trouble
dry.

Baby lips will laugh me down : my latest rival brings
thee rest.

Baby fingers, waxen touches, press me from the
mother's breast.

O, the child too clothes the father with a dearness not
his due.

Half is thine and half is his : it will be worthy of the two.

O, I see thee old and formal, fitted to thy petty part,
With a little hoard of maxims preaching down a
daughter's heart.

'They were dangerous guides the feelings—she her-
self was not exempt—
Truly, she herself had suffer'd'—Perish in thy self-
contempt!

Overlive it—lower yet—be happy! wherefore should
I care?
I myself must mix with action, lest I wither by despair.

What is that which I should turn to, lighting upon
days like these?
Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to
golden keys.

Every gate is throng'd with suitors, all the markets
overflow.
I have but an angry fancy: what is that which I
should do?

I had been content to perish, falling on the foeman's
ground,
When the ranks are roll'd in vapour, and the winds
are laid with sound.

But the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that
Honour feels,
And the nations do but murmur, snarling at each
other's heels.

Can I but relive in sadness? I will turn that earlier page.
Hide me from my deep emotion, O thou wondrous
Mother-Age!

Make me feel the wild pulsation that I felt before the
strife,
When I heard my days before me, and the tumult of
my life ;

Yearning for the large excitement that the coming
years would yield,
Eager-hearted as a boy when first he leaves his father's
field,

And at night along the dusky highway near and nearer
drawn,
Sees in heaven the light of London flaring like a
dreary dawn ;

And his spirit leaps within him to be gone before him
then,
Underneath the light he looks at, in among the
throngs of men :

Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping
something new :
That which they have done but earnest of the things
that they shall do :

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that
would be ;

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic
sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly
bales ;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd
a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central
blue ;

Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind
rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the
thunder-storm ;

Till the war-drum throb'd no longer, and the battle-
flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful
 realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

So I triumph'd ere my passion sweeping thro' me left
 me dry,
Left me with the palsied heart, and left me with the
 jaundiced eye ;

Eye, to which all order festers, all things here are out
 of joint :
Science moves, but slowly slowly, creeping on from
 point to point :

Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion creeping
 nigher,
Glares at one that nods and winks behind a slowly-
 dying fire.

Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose
 runs,
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process
 of the suns.

What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youth-
 ful joys,
Tho' the deep heart of existence beat for ever like a
 boy's ?

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and I linger
on the shore,
And the individual withers, and the world is more and
more.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and he bears a
laden breast,
Full of sad experience, moving toward the stillness of
his rest.

Hark, my merry comrades call me, sounding on the
bugle-horn,
They to whom my foolish passion were a target for
their scorn :

Shall it not be scorn to me to harp on such a
moulder'd string?
I am shamed thro' all my nature to have loved so
slight a thing.

Weakness to be wroth with weakness! woman's
pleasure, woman's pain—
Nature made them blinder motions bounded in a
shallower brain :

Woman is the lesser man, and all thy passions, match'd
with mine,
Are as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine—

Here at least, where nature sickens, nothing. Ah, for
some retreat

Deep in yonder shining Orient, where my life began
to beat ;

Where in wild Mahratta-battle fell my father evil-
starr'd ;—

I was left a trampled orphan, and a selfish uncle's ward.

Or to burst all links of habit—there to wander far
away,

On from island unto island at the gateways of the day.

Larger constellations burning, mellow moons and
happy skies,

Breadths of tropic shade and palms in cluster, knots
of Paradise.

Never comes the trader, never floats an European
flag,

Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland, swings the
trailer from the crag ;

Droops the heavy-blossom'd bower, hangs the heavy-
fruited tree—

Summer isles of Eden lying in dark-purple spheres of
sea.

There methinks would be enjoyment more than in this
march of mind,
In the steamship, in the railway, in the thoughts that
shake mankind.

There the passions cramp'd no longer shall have scope
and breathing space ;
I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my
dusky race.

Iron jointed, supple-sinew'd, they shall dive, and they
shall run,
Catch the wild goat by the hair, and hurl their lances
in the sun ;

Whistle back the parrot's call, and leap the rainbows
of the brooks,
Not with blinded eyesight poring over miserable books—

Fool, again the dream, the fancy ! but I *know* my
words are wild,
But I count the gray barbarian lower than the Christian
child.

I, to herd with narrow foreheads, vacant of our
glorious gains,
Like a beast with lower pleasures, like a beast with
lower pains !

Mated with a squalid savage—what to me were sun
or clime?

I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of
time—

I that rather held it better men should perish one by
one,

Than that earth should stand at gaze like Joshua's
moon in Ajalon!

Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward
let us range,

Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing
grooves of change.

Thro' the shadow of the globe we sweep into the
younger day:

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.

Mother-Age (for mine I knew not) help me as when
life begun:

Rift the hills, and roll the waters, flash the lightnings,
weigh the Sun.

O, I see the crescent promise of my spirit hath not set.
Ancient founts of inspiration well thro' all my fancy
yet.

Howsoever these things be, a long farewell to Locksley
Hall!

Now for me the woods may wither, now for me the
roof-tree fall.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over
heath and holt,
Cramming all the blast before it, in its breast a
thunderbolt.

Let it fall on Locksley Hall, with rain or hail, or fire
or snow;

For the mighty wind arises, roaring seaward, and I go.

GODIVA.

*I WAITED for the train at Coventry ;
I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires ; and there I shaped
The city's ancient legend into this :—*

Not only we, the latest seed of Time,
New men, that in the flying of a wheel
Cry down the past, not only we, that prate
Of rights and wrongs, have loved the people well,
And loathed to see them overtax'd ; but she
Did more, and underwent, and overcame,
The woman of a thousand summers back,
Godiva, wife to that grim Earl, who ruled
In Coventry : for when he laid a tax
Upon his town, and all the mothers brought
Their children, clamouring, ' If we pay, we starve !'
She sought her lord, and found him, where he strode
About the hall, among his dogs, alone,
His beard a foot before him, and his hair
A yard behind. She told him of their tears,

And pray'd him, 'If they pay this tax, they starve.'
Whereat he stared, replying, half-amazed,
'You would not let your little finger ache
For such as *these*?'—'But I would die,' said she.
He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then fillip'd at the diamond in her ear;
'Oh ay, ay, ay, you talk!'—'Alas!' she said,
'But prove me what it is I would not do.'
And from a heart as rough as Esau's hand,
He answer'd, 'Ride you naked thro' the town,
And I repeal it;' and nodding, as in scorn,
He parted, with great strides among his dogs.

So left alone, the passions of her mind,
As winds from all the compass shift and blow,
Made war upon each other for an hour,
Till pity won. She sent a herald forth,
And bade him cry, with sound of trumpet, all
The hard condition; but that she would loose
The people: therefore, as they loved her well,
From then till noon no foot should pace the street,
No eye look down, she passing; but that all
Should keep within, door shut, and window barr'd.

Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there
Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt,
The grim Earl's gift; but ever at a breath

She linger'd, looking like a summer moon
Half-dipt in cloud : anon she shook her head,
And shower'd the rippled ringlets to her knee ;
Unclad herself in haste ; adown the stair
Stole on ; and, like a creeping sunbeam, slid
From pillar unto pillar, until she reach'd
The gateway ; there she found her palfrey trapt
In purple blazon'd with armorial gold.

Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity :
The deep air listen'd round her as she rode,
And all the low wind hardly breathed for fear.
The little wide-mouth'd heads upon the spout
Had cunning eyes to see : the barking cur
Made her cheek flame : her palfrey's footfall shot
Light horrors thro' her pulses : the blind walls
Were full of chinks and holes ; and overhead
Fantastic gables, crowding, stared : but she
Not less thro' all bore up, till, last, she saw
The white-flower'd elder-thicket from the field
Gleam thro' the Gothic archway in the wall.

Then she rode back, clothed on with chastity :
And one low churl, compact of thankless earth,
The fatal byword of all years to come,
Boring a little auger-hole in fear,
Peep'd—but his eyes, before they had their will,

Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head,
And dropt before him. So the Powers, who wait
On noble deeds, cancell'd a sense misused ;
And she, that knew not, pass'd : and all at once,
With twelve great shocks of sound, the shameless
noon

Was clash'd and hammer'd from a hundred towers,
One after one : but even then she gain'd
Her bower ; whence reissuing, robed and crown'd,
To meet her lord, she took the tax away
And built herself an everlasting name.

THE DAY-DREAM.

PROLOGUE.

O LADY FLORA, let me speak :
 A pleasant hour has passed away
While, dreaming on your damask cheek,
 The dewy sister-eyelids lay.
As by the lattice you reclined,
 I went thro' many wayward moods
To see you dreaming—and, behind,
 A summer crisp with shining woods.
And I too dream'd, until at last
 Across my fancy, brooding warm,
The reflex of a legend past,
 And loosely settled into form.
And would you have the thought I had,
 And see the vision that I saw,
Then take the broidery-frame, and add
 A crimson to the quaint Macaw,
And I will tell it. Turn your face,
 Nor look with that too-earnest eye—
The rhymes are dazzled from their place,
 And order'd words asunder fly.

THE SLEEPING PALACE.

I.

THE varying year with blade and sheaf
Clothes and re-clothes the happy plains,
Here rests the sap within the leaf,
Here stays the blood along the veins.
Faint shadows, vapours lightly curl'd,
Faint murmurs from the meadows come,
Like hints and echoes of the world
To spirits folded in the womb.

II.

Soft lustre bathes the range of urns
On every slanting terrace-lawn.
The fountain to his place returns
Deep in the garden lake withdrawn.
Here droops the banner on the tower,
On the hall-hearths the festal fires,
The peacock in his laurel bower,
The parrot in his gilded wires.

III.

Roof-haunting martins warm their eggs :
 In these, in those the life is stay'd.
The mantles from the golden pegs
 Droop sleepily : no sound is made,
Not even of a gnat that sings.
 More like a picture seemeth all
Than those old portraits of old kings,
 That watch the sleepers from the wall.

IV.

Here sits the Butler with a flask
 Between his knees, half-drain'd ; and there
The wrinkled steward at his task,
 The maid-of-honour blooming fair ;
The page has caught her hand in his :
 Her lips are sever'd as to speak :
His own are pouted to a kiss :
 The blush is fix'd upon her cheek.

V.

Till all the hundred summers pass,
 The beams, that thro' the Oriel shine,
Make prisms in every carven glass,
 And beaker brimm'd with noble wine.

Each baron at the banquet sleeps,
 Grave faces gather'd in a ring.
His state the king reposing keeps.
 He must have been a jovial king.

VI.

All round a hedge upshoots, and shows
 At distance like a little wood ;
Thorns, ivies, woodbine, mistletoes,
 And grapes with bunches red as blood ;
All creeping plants, a wall of green
 Close-matted, bur and brake and briar,
And glimpsing over these, just seen,
 High up, the topmost palace spire.

VII.

When will the hundred summers die,
 And thought and time be born again,
And newer knowledge, drawing nigh,
 Bring truth that sways the soul of men ?
Here all things in their place remain,
 As all were order'd, ages since.
Come, Care and Pleasure, Hope and Pain,
 And bring the fated fairy Prince

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

I.

YEAR after year unto her feet,
 She lying on her couch alone,
Across the purple coverlet,
 The maiden's jet-black hair has grown,
On either side her tranced form
 Forth streaming from a braid of pearl :
The slumbrous light is rich and warm,
 And moves not on the rounded curl.

II.

The silk star-broider'd coverlid
 Unto her limbs itself doth mould
Languidly ever ; and, amid
 Her full black ringlets downward roll'd,
Glows forth each softly-shadow'd arm
 With bracelets of the diamond bright .
Her constant beauty doth inform
 Stillness with love, and day with light.

III.

She sleeps : her breathings are not heard
 In palace chambers far apart.
The fragrant tresses are not stirr'd
 That lie upon her charmed heart.
She sleeps : on either hand upswells
 The gold-fringed pillow lightly prest :
She sleeps, nor dreams, but ever dwells
 A perfect form in perfect rest.

THE ARRIVAL.

I.

ALL precious things, discover'd late,
To those that seek them issue forth ;
For love in sequel works with fate,
And draws the veil from hidden worth.
He travels far from other skies—
His mantle glitters on the rocks—
A fairy Prince, with joyful eyes,
And lighter-footed than the fox.

II.

The bodies and the bones of those
That strove in other days to pass,
Are wither'd in the thorny close
Or scatter'd blanching on the grass.
He gazes on the silent dead :
' They perish'd in their daring deeds.'
This proverb flashes thro' his head,
' The many fail : the one succeeds.'

III.

He comes, scarce knowing what he seeks :
 He breaks the hedge : he enters there :
The colour flies into his cheeks :
 He trusts to light on something fair ;
For all his life the charm did talk
 About his path, and hover near
With words of promise in his walk,
 And whisper'd voices at his ear.

IV.

More close and close his footsteps wind :
 The Magic Music in his heart
Beats quick and quicker, till he find
 The quiet chamber far apart.
His spirit flutters like a lark,
 He stoops—to kiss her—on his knee.
'Love, if thy tresses be so dark,
 How dark those hidden eyes must be !'

THE REVIVAL.

I.

A TOUCH, a kiss ! the charm was snapt.
 There rose a noise of striking clocks,
And feet that ran, and doors that clapt,
 And barking dogs, and crowing cocks ;
A fuller light illumined all,
 A breeze thro' all the garden swept,
A sudden hubbub shook the hall,
 And sixty feet the fountain leapt.

II.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
 The butler drank, the steward scrawl'd,
The fire shot up, the martin flew,
 The parrot scream'd, the peacock squall'd,
The maid and page renew'd their strife,
 The palace bang'd, and buzz'd and clackt,
And all the long-pent stream of life
 Dash'd downward in a cataract.

III.

And last with these the king awoke,
And in his chair himself uprear'd,
And yawn'd, and rubb'd his face, and spoke,
 ' By holy rood, a royal beard !
How say you ? we have slept, my lords.
 My beard has grown into my lap.'
The barons swore, with many words,
 'Twas but an after-dinner's nap.

IV.

' Pardy,' return'd the king, ' but still
 My joints are somewhat stiff or so.
My lord, and shall we pass the bill
 I mention'd half an hour ago ?'
The chancellor, sedate and vain,
 In courteous words return'd reply :
But dallied with his golden chain,
 And, smiling, put the question by.

THE DEPARTURE.

I.

AND on her lover's arm she leant,
And round her waist she felt it fold,
And far across the hills they went
In that new world which is the old :
Across the hills, and far away
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
And deep into the dying day
The happy princess follow'd him.

II.

'T'd sleep another hundred years,
O love, for such another kiss ;'
'O wake for ever, love,' she hears,
'O love, 'twas such as this and this.'
And o'er them many a sliding star,
And many a merry wind was borne,
And, stream'd thro' many a golden bar,
The twilight melted into morn.

III.

'O eyes long laid in happy sleep !'
'O happy sleep, that lightly fled !'
'O happy kiss, that woke thy sleep !'
'O love, thy kiss would wake the dead !'
And o'er them many a flowing range
Of vapour buoy'd the crescent-bark,
And, rapt thro' many a rosy change,
The twilight died into the dark.

IV.

'A hundred summers ! can it be ?
And whither goest thou, tell me where ?'
'O seek my father's court with me,
For there are greater wonders there.'
And o'er the hills, and far away
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
Beyond the night, across the day,
Thro' all the world she follow'd him.

MORAL.

I.

So, Lady Flora, take my lay,
And if you find no moral there,
Go, look in any glass and say,
What moral is in being fair.
Oh, to what uses shall we put
The wildweed-flower that simply blows?
And is there any moral shut
Within the bosom of the rose?

II.

But any man that walks the mead,
In bud or blade, or bloom, may find,
According as his humours lead,
A meaning suited to his mind.
And liberal applications lie
In Art like Nature, dearest friend;
So 'twere to cramp its use, if I
Should hook it to some useful end.

L'ENVOI.

I.

You shake your head. A random string
Your finer female sense offends.
Well—were it not a pleasant thing
To fall asleep with all one's friends ;
To pass with all our social ties
To silence from the paths of men ;
And every hundred years to rise
And learn the world, and sleep again ;
To sleep thro' terms of mighty wars,
And wake on science grown to more,
On secrets of the brain, the stars,
As wild as aught of fairy lore ;
And all that else the years will show,
The Poet-forms of stronger hours,
The vast Republics that may grow,
The Federations and the Powers ;
Titanic forces taking birth
In divers seasons, divers climes ;

For we are Ancients of the earth,
And in the morning of the times

II.

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep
Thro' sunny decads new and strange,
Or gay quinqueniads would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.

III.

Ah, yet would I—and would I might !
So much your eyes my fancy take—
Be still the first to leap to light
That I might kiss those eyes awake !
For, am I right, or am I wrong,
To choose your own you did not care ;
You'd have *my* moral from the song,
And I will take my pleasure there :
And, am I right or am I wrong,
My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',
To search a meaning for the song,
Perforce will still revert to you ;
Nor finds a closer truth than this
All-graceful head, so richly curl'd,
And evermore a costly kiss
The prelude to some brighter world.

IV.

For since the time when Adam first
 Embraced his Eve in happy hour,
And every bird of Eden burst
 In carol, every bud to flower,
What eyes, like thine, have waken'd hopes,
 What lips, like thine, so sweetly join'd?
Where on the double rosebud droops
 The fulness of the pensive mind;
Which all too dearly self-involved,
 Yet sleeps a dreamless sleep to me;
A sleep by kisses undissolved,
 That lets thee neither hear nor see:
But break it. In the name of wife,
 And in the rights that name may give,
Are clasp'd the moral of thy life,
 And that for which I care to live.

EPILOGUE.

So, Lady Flora, take my lay,
And, if you find a meaning there,
O whisper to your glass, and say,
‘What wonder, if he thinks me fair?’
What wonder I was all unwise,
To shape the song for your delight
Like long-tail’d birds of Paradise
That float thro’ Heaven, and cannot light?
Or old-world trains, upheld at court
By Cupid-boys of blooming hue—
But take it—earnest wed with sport,
And either sacred unto you.

AMPHION

My father left a park to me,
 But it is wild and barren,
A garden too with scarce a tree,
 And waster than a warren :
Yet say the neighbours when they call,
 It is not bad but good land,
And in it is the germ of all
 That grows within the woodland.

O had I lived when song was great
 In days of old Amphion,
And ta'en my fiddle to the gate,
 Nor cared for seed or scion !
And had I lived when song was great,
 And legs of trees were limber,
And ta'en my fiddle to the gate,
 And fiddled in the timber !

'Tis said he had a tuneful tongue,
Such happy intonation,
Wherever he sat down and sung
He left a small plantation ;
Wherever in a lonely grove
He set up his forlorn pipes,
The gouty oak began to move,
And flounder into hornpipes.

The mountain stirr'd its bushy crown,
And, as tradition teaches,
Young ashes pirouetted down
Coquetting with young beeches ;
And briony-vine and ivy-wreath
Ran forward to his rhyming,
And from the valleys underneath
Came little copses climbing.

The linden broke her ranks and rent
The woodbine wreaths that bind her,
And down the middle, buzz ! she went
With all her bees behind her :
The poplars, in long order due,
With cypress promenaded,
The shock-head willows two and two
By rivers galloped.

Came wet-shod alder from the wave,
 Came yews, a dismal coterie ;
Each pluck'd his one foot from the grave,
 Poussetting with a sloe-tree :
Old elms came breaking from the vine,
 The vine stream'd out to follow,
And, sweating rosin, plump'd the pine
 From many a cloudy hollow.

And wasn't it a sight to see,
 When, ere his song was ended,
Like some great landslip, tree by tree,
 The country-side descended ;
And shepherds from the mountain-eaves
 Look'd down, half-pleas'd, half-frighten'd,
As dash'd about the drunken leaves
 The random sunshine lighten'd !

Oh, nature first was fresh to men,
 And wanton without measure ;
So youthful and so flexile then,
 You moved her at your pleasure.
Twang out, my fiddle ! shake the twigs !
 And make her dance attendance ;
Blow, flute, and stir the stiff-set sprigs,
 And scirrhous roots and tendons.

'Tis vain ! in such a brassy age
 I could not move a thistle ;
The very sparrows in the hedge
 Scarce answer to my whistle ;
Or at the most, when three-parts-sick
 With strumming and with scraping,
A jackass heehaws from the rick,
 The passive oxen gaping.

But what is that I hear ? a sound
 Like sleepy counsel pleading ;
O Lord !—'tis in my neighbour's ground,
 The modern Muses reading.
They read Botanic Treatises,
 And Works on Gardening thro' there,
And Methods of transplanting trees
 To look as if they grew there.

The wither'd Misses ! how they prose
 O'er books of travell'd seamen,
And show you slips of all that grows
 From England to Van Diemen.
They read in arbours clipt and cut,
 And alleys, faded places,
By squares of tropic summer shut
 And warm'd in crystal cases.

But these, tho' fed with careful dirt,
Are neither green nor sappy ;
Half-conscious of the garden-squirt,
The spindlings look unhappy.
Better to me the meanest weed
That blows upon its mountain,
The vilest herb that runs to seed
Beside its native fountain.

And I must work thro' months of toil,
And years of cultivation,
Upon my proper patch of soil
To grow my own plantation.
I'll take the showers as they fall,
I will not vex my bosom :
Enough if at the end of all
A little garden blossom.

ST. AGNES' EVE.

DEEP on the convent-roof the snows
Are sparkling to the moon :
My breath to heaven like vapour goes :
May my soul follow soon !
The shadows of the convent-towers
Slant down the snowy sward,
Still creeping with the creeping hours
That lead me to my Lord :
Make Thou my spirit pure and clear
As are the frosty skies,
Or this first snowdrop of the year
That in my bosom lies.

As these white robes are soil'd and dark,
To yonder shining ground ;
As this pale taper's earthly spark,
To yonder argent round ;
So shows my soul before the Lamb,
My spirit before Thee ;

So in mine earthly house I am,
To that I hope to be.
Break up the heavens, O Lord ! and far,
Thro' all yon starlight keen,
Draw me, thy bride, a glittering star,
In raiment white and clean.

He lifts me to the golden doors ;
The flashes come and go ;
All heaven bursts her starry floors,
And strows her lights below,
And deepens on and up ! the gates
Roll back, and far within
For me the Heavenly Bridegroom waits,
To make me pure of sin.
The sabbaths of Eternity,
One sabbath deep and wide—
A light upon the shining sea—
The Bridegroom with his bride !

SIR GALAHAD.

My good blade carves the casques of men,
My tough lance thrusteth sure,
My strength is as the strength of ten,
Because my heart is pure.
The shattering trumpet shrilleth high,
The hard brands shiver on the steel,
The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly,
The horse and rider reel :
They reel, they roll in clanging lists,
And when the tide of combat stands,
Perfume and flowers fall in showers,
That lightly rain from ladies' hands.

How sweet are looks that ladies bend
On whom their favours fall !
For them I battle till the end,
To save from shame and thrall :

But all my heart is drawn above,
My knees are bow'd in crypt and shrine :
I never felt the kiss of love,
Nor maiden's hand in mine.
More bounteous aspects on me beam,
Me mightier transports move and thrill ;
So keep I fair thro' faith and prayer
A virgin heart in work and will.

When down the stormy crescent goes,
A light before me swims,
Between dark stems the forest glows,
I hear a noise of hymns :
Then by some secret shrine I ride ;
I hear a voice but none are there ;
The stalls are void, the doors are wide,
The tapers burning fair.
Fair gleams the snowy altar-cloth,
The silver vessels sparkle clean,
The shrill bell rings, the censer swings,
And solemn chaunts resound between.

Sometimes on lonely mountain-meres
I find a magic bark ;
I leap on board : no helmsman steers :
I float till all is dark.

A gentle sound, an awful light !
Three angels bear the holy Grail :
With folded feet, in stoles of white,
On sleeping wings they sail.
Ah, blessed vision ! blood of God !
My spirit beats her mortal bars,
As down dark tides the glory slides,
And star-like mingles with the stars.

When on my goodly charger borne
Thro' dreaming towns I go,
The cock crows ere the Christmas morn,
The streets are dumb with snow.
The tempest crackles on the leads,
And, ringing, springs from brand and mail ;
But o'er the dark a glory spreads,
And gilds the driving hail.
I leave the plain, I climb the height ;
No branchy thicket shelter yields ;
But blessed forms in whistling storms
Fly o'er waste fens and windy fields.

A maiden knight—to me is given
Such hope, I know not fear ;
I yearn to breathe the airs of heaven
That often meet me here.

I muse on joy that will not cease,
Pure spaces clothed in living beams,
Pure lilies of eternal peace,
Whose odours haunt my dreams ;
And, stricken by an angel's hand,
This mortal armour that I wear,
This weight and size, this heart and eyes,
Are touch'd, are turn'd to finest air.

The clouds are broken in the sky,
And thro' the mountain-walls
A rolling organ-harmony
Swells up, and shakes and falls.
Then move the trees, the copses nod,
Wings flutter, voices hover clear :
'O just and faithful knight of God !
Ride on ! the prize is near.'
So pass I hostel, hall, and grange ;
By bridge and ford, by park and pale,
All-arm'd I ride, whate'er betide,
Until I find the holy Grail.

EDWARD GRAY.

SWEET Emma Moreland of yonder town
Met me walking on yonder way,
'And have you lost your heart?' she said ;
'And are you married yet, Edward Gray?'

Sweet Emma Moreland spoke to me :
Bitterly weeping I turn'd away :
'Sweet Emma Moreland, love no more
Can touch the heart of Edward Gray.

'Ellen Adair she loved me well,
Against her father's and mother's will :
To-day I sat for an hour and wept,
By Ellen's grave, on the windy hill.

'Shy she was, and I thought her cold ;
Thought her proud, and fled over the sea ;
Fill'd I was with folly and spite,
When Ellen Adair was dying for me.

'Cruel, cruel the words I said !
Cruelly came they back to-day :
'You're too slight and fickle," I said,
"To trouble the heart of Edward Gray."

'There I put my face in the grass—
Whisper'd, "Listen to my despair :
I repent me of all I did :
Speak a little, Ellen Adair !"

'Then I took a pencil, and wrote
On the mossy stone, as I lay,
'Here lies the body of Ellen Adair ;
And here the heart of Edward Gray !"

'Love may come, and love may go,
And fly, like a bird, from tree to tree :
But I will love no more, no more,
Till Ellen Adair come back to me.

'Bitterly wept I over the stone :
Bitterly weeping I turn'd away :
There lies the body of Ellen Adair !
And there the heart of Edward Gray !'

WILL WATERPROOF'S LYRICAL
MONOLOGUE.

MADE AT THE COCK.

O PLUMP head-waiter at The Cock,
To which I most resort,
How goes the time? 'Tis five o'clock.
Go fetch a pint of port :
But let it not be such as that
You set before chance-comers,
But such whose father-grape grew fat
On Lusitanian summers.

No vain libation to the Muse,
But may she still be kind,
And whisper lovely words, and use
Her influence on the mind,
To make me write my random rhymes,
Ere they be half-forgotten ;
Nor add and alter, many times,
Till all be ripe and rotten.

I pledge her, and she comes and dips
Her laurel in the wine,
And lays it thrice upon my lips,
These favour'd lips of mine ;
Until the charm have power to make
New lifeblood warm the bosom,
And barren commonplaces break
In full and kindly blossom.

I pledge her silent at the board ;
Her gradual fingers steal
And touch upon the master-chord
Of all I felt and feel.
Old wishes, ghosts of broken plans,
And phantom hopes assemble ;
And that child's heart within the man's
Begins to move and tremble.

Thro' many an hour of summer suns,
By many pleasant ways,
Against its fountain upward runs
The current of my days :
I kiss the lips I once have kiss'd ;
The gas-light wavers dimmer ;
And softly, thro' a vinous mist,
My college friendships glimmer.

I grow in worth, and wit, and sense,
Unboding critic-pen,
Or that eternal want of pence,
Which vexes public men,
Who hold their hands to all, and cry
For that which all deny them—
Who sweep the crossings, wet or dry,
And all the world go by them.

Ah yet, tho' all the world forsake,
Tho' fortune clip my wings,
I will not cramp my heart, nor take
Half-views of men and things.
Let Whig and Tory stir their blood ;
There must be stormy weather ;
But for some true result of good
All parties work together.

Let there be thistles, there are grapes ;
If old things, there are new ;
Ten thousand broken lights and shapes,
Yet glimpses of the true.
Let ruffs be rife in prose and rhyme,
We lack not rhymes and reasons,
As on this whirligig of Time
We circle with the seasons.

This earth is rich in man and maid ;
 With fair horizons bound :
This whole wide earth of light and shade
 Comes out a perfect round.
High over roaring Temple-bar,
 And set in Heaven's third story,
I look at all things as they are,
 But thro' a kind of glory.

Head-waiter, honour'd by the guest
 Half-mused, or reeling ripe,
The pint, you brought me, was the best
 That ever came from pipe.
But tho' the port surpasses praise,
 My nerves have dealt with stiffer.
Is there some magic in the place ?
 Or do my peptics differ ?

For since I came to live and learn,
 No pint of white or red
Had ever half the power to turn
 This wheel within my head,
Which bears a season'd brain about,
 Unsubject to confusion,
Tho' soak'd and saturate, out and out,
 Thro' every convolution.

For I am of a numerous house,
With many kinsmen gay,
Where long and largely we carouse
As who shall say me nay :
Each month, a birth-day coming on,
We drink defying trouble,
Or sometimes two would meet in one,
And then we drank it double ;

Whether the vintage, yet unkept,
Had relish fiery-new,
Or elbow-deep in sawdust, slept,
As old as Waterloo ;
Or stow'd, when classic Canning died,
In musty bins and chambers,
Had cast upon its crusty side
The gloom of ten Decembers.

The Muse, the jolly Muse, it is !
She answer'd to my call,
She changes with that mood or this,
Is all-in-all to all :
She lit the spark within my throat,
To make my blood run quicker,
Used all her fiery will, and smote
Her life into the liquor.

WILL WATERPROOF'S

And hence this halo lives about
The waiter's hands, that reach
To each his perfect pint of stout,
His proper chop to each.
He looks not like the common breed
That with the napkin dally ;
I think he came like Ganymede,
From some delightful valley.

The Cock was of a larger egg
Than modern poultry drop,
Stept forward on a firmer leg,
And cramm'd a plumper crop ;
Upon an ampler dunghill trod,
Crow'd lustier late and early,
Sipt wine from silver, praising God,
And raked in golden barley.

A private life was all his joy,
Till in a court he saw
A something-pottle-bodied boy
That knuckled at the law :
He stoop'd and clutch'd him, fair and good,
Flew over roof and casement :
His brothers of the weather stood
Stock-still for sheer amazement.

But he, by farmstead, thorpe and spire,
And follow'd with acclaims,
A sign to many a staring shire
Came crowing over Thames.
Right down by smoky Paul's they bore,
Till, where the street grows straiter,
One fix'd for ever at the door,
And one became head-waiter.

But whither would my fancy go?
How out of place she makes
The violet of a legend blow
Among the chops and steaks!
'Tis but a steward of the can,
One shade more plump than common;
As just and mere a serving-man
As any born of woman.

I ranged too high: what draws me down
Into the common day?
Is it the weight of that half-crown,
Which I shall have to pay?
For, something duller than at first,
Nor wholly comfortable,
I sit, my empty glass reversed,
And thrumming on the table:

Half fearful that, with self at strife,
I take myself to task ;
Lest of the fulness of my life
I leave an empty flask :
For I had hope, by something rare,
To prove myself a poet :
But, while I plan and plan, my hair
Is gray before I know it.

So fares it since the years began,
Till they be gather'd up ;
The truth, that flies the flowing can,
Will haunt the vacant cup :
And others' follies teach us not,
Nor much their wisdom teaches ;
And most, of sterling worth, is what
Our own experience preaches.

Ah, let the rusty theme alone !
We know not what we know.
But for my pleasant hour, 'tis gone ;
'Tis gone, and let it go.
'Tis gone : a thousand such have slipt
Away from my embraces,
And fall'n into the dusty crypt
Of darken'd forms and faces.

Go, therefore, thou ! thy betters went
 Long since, and came no more ;
With peals of genial clamour sent
 From many a tavern-door,
With twisted quirks and happy hits,
 From misty men of letters ;
The tavern-hours of mighty wits—
 Thine elders and thy betters.

Hours, when the Poet's words and looks
 Had yet their native glow :
Nor yet the fear of little books
 Had made him talk for show ;
But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
 He flash'd his random speeches,
Ere days, that deal in ana, swarm'd
 His literary leeches.

So mix for ever with the past,
 Like all good things on earth !
For should I prize thee, couldst thou last,
 At half thy real worth ?
I hold it good, good things should pass :
 With time I will not quarrel :
It is but yonder empty glass
 That makes me maudlin-moral.

WILL WATERPROOF'S

Head-waiter of the chop-house here,
To which I most resort,
I too must part : I hold thee dear
For this good pint of port.
For this, thou shalt from all things suck
Marrow of mirth and laughter ;
And wheresoe'er thou move, good luck
Shall fling her old shoe after.

But thou wilt never move from hence,
The sphere thy fate allots :
Thy latter days increased with pence
Go down among the pots :
Thou battenest by the greasy gleam
In haunts of hungry sinners,
Old boxes, larded with the steam
Of thirty thousand dinners.

We fret, we fume, would shift our skins,
Would quarrel with our lot ;
Thy care is, under polish'd tins,
To serve the hot-and-hot ;
To come and go, and come again,
Returning like the pewit,
And watch'd by silent gentlemen,
That trifle with the cruet.

Live long, ere from thy topmost head
The thick-set hazel dies ;
Long, ere the hateful crow shall tread
The corners of thine eyes :
Live long, nor feel in head or chest
Our changeful equinoxes,
Till mellow Death, like some late guest,
Shall call thee from the boxes.

But when he calls, and thou shalt cease
To pace the gritted floor,
And, laying down an unctuous lease
Of life, shalt earn no more ;
No carved cross-bones, the types of Death,
Shall show thee past to Heaven :
But carved cross-pipes, and, underneath,
A pint-pot neatly graven.

LADY CLARE.

It was the time when lilies blow,
And clouds are highest up in air,
Lord Ronald brought a lily-white doe
To give his cousin, Lady Clare.

I trow they did not part in scorn :
Lovers long-betroth'd were they :
They two will wed the morrow morn :
God's blessing on the day !

'He does not love me for my birth,
Nor for my lands so broad and fair ;
He loves me for my own true worth,
And that is well,' said Lady Clare.

In there came old Alice the nurse,
Said, 'Who was this that went from thee ?'
'It was my cousin,' said Lady Clare,
'To-morrow he weds with me.'

‘O God be thank’d!’ said Alice the nurse,
‘That all comes round so just and fair :
Lord Ronald is heir of all your lands,
And you are *not* the Lady Clare.’

‘Are ye out of your mind, my nurse, my nurse?’
Said Lady Clare, ‘that ye speak so wild?’
‘As God’s above,’ said Alice the nurse,
‘I speak the truth : you are my child.

‘The old Earl’s daughter died at my breast ;
I speak the truth, as I live by bread !
I buried her like my own sweet child,
And put my child in her stead.’

‘Falsely, falsely have ye done,
O mother,’ she said, ‘if this be true,
To keep the best man under the sun
So many years from his due.’

‘Nay now, my child,’ said Alice the nurse,
‘But keep the secret for your life,
And all you have will be Lord Ronald’s,
When you are man and wife.’

‘If I’m a beggar born,’ she said,
‘I will speak out, for I dare not lie.
Pull off, pull off, the brooch of gold,
And fling the diamond necklace by.’

‘Nay now, my child,’ said Alice the nurse,
‘But keep the secret all ye can.’
She said, ‘Not so : but I will know
If there be any faith in man.’

‘Nay now, what faith?’ said Alice the nurse,
‘The man will cleave unto his right.’
‘And he shall have it,’ the lady replied,
‘Tho’ I should die to-night.’

‘Yet give one kiss to your mother dear !
Alas, my child, I sinn’d for thee.’
‘O mother, mother, mother,’ she said,
‘So strange it seems to me.

‘Yet here’s a kiss for my mother dear,
My mother dear, if this be so,
And lay your hand upon my head,
And bless me, mother, ere I go.’

She clad herself in a russet gown,
She was no longer Lady Clare :
She went by dale, and she went by down,
With a single rose in her hair.

The lily-white doe Lord Ronald had brought
Leapt up from where she lay,
Dropt her head in the maiden's hand,
And follow'd her all the way.

Down stept Lord Ronald from his tower :
'O Lady Clare, you shame your worth !
Why come you drest like a village maid,
That are the flower of the earth ?'

'If I come drest like a village maid,
I am but as my fortunes are :
I am a beggar born,' she said,
'And not the Lady Clare.'

'Play me no tricks,' said Lord Ronald,
'For I am yours in word and in deed.
Play me no tricks,' said Lord Ronald,
'Your riddle is hard to read.'

O and proudly stood she up !

Her heart within her did not fail :
She look'd into Lord Ronald's eyes,
And told him all her nurse's tale.

He laugh'd a laugh of merry scorn :

He turn'd and kiss'd her where she stood :
' If you are not the heiress born,
And I,' said he, ' the next in blood—

' If you are not the heiress born,

And I,' said he, ' the lawful heir,
We two will wed to-morrow morn,
And you shall still be Lady Clare.'

THE CAPTAIN.

A LEGEND OF THE NAVY.

HE that only rules by terror
Doeth grievous wrong.
Deep as Hell I count his error.
Let him hear my song.
Brave the Captain was : the seamen
Made a gallant crew,
Gallant sons of English freemen,
Sailors bold and true.
But they hated his oppression,
Stern he was and rash ;
So for every light transgression
Doom'd them to the lash.
Day by day more harsh and cruel
Seem'd the Captain's mood.
Secret wrath like smother'd fuel
Burnt in each man's blood.
Yet he hoped to purchase glory,
Hoped to make the name

THE CAPTAIN.

Of his vessel great in story,
Wheresoe'er he came.
So they past by capes and islands,
Many a harbour-mouth,
Sailing under palmy highlands
Far within the South.
On a day when they were going
O'er the lone expanse,
In the north, her canvas flowing,
Rose a ship of France.
Then the Captain's colour heighten'd,
Joyful came his speech :
But a cloudy gladness lighten'd
In the eyes of each.
'Chase,' he said : the ship flew forward,
And the wind did blow ;
Stately, lightly, went she Norward,
Till she near'd the foe.
Then they look'd at him they hated,
Had what they desired :
Mute with folded arms they waited—
Not a gun was fired.
But they heard the foeman's thunder
Roaring out their doom ;
All the air was torn in sunder,
Crashing went the boom,
Spars were splinter'd, decks were shatter'd,
Bullets fell like rain ;

Over mast and deck were scatter'd
Blood and brains of men.
Spars were splinter'd ; decks were broken :
Every mother's son—
Down they dropt—no word was spoken—
Each beside his gun.
On the decks as they were lying,
Were their faces grim.
In their blood, as they lay dying,
Did they smile on him.
Those, in whom he had reliance
For his noble name,
With one smile of still defiance
Sold him unto shame.
Shame and wrath his heart confounded,
Pale he turn'd and red,
Till himself was deadly wounded
Falling on the dead.
Dismal error ! fearful slaughter !
Years have wander'd by,
Side by side beneath the water
Crew and Captain lie ;
There the sunlit ocean tosses
O'er them mouldering,
And the lonely seabird crosses
With one waft of the wing.

THE LORD OF BURLEIGH.

IN her ear he whispers gaily,
 ‘If my heart by signs can tell,
Maiden, I have watch’d thee daily,
 And I think thou lov’st me well.’
She replies, in accents fainter,
 ‘There is none I love like thee.’
He is but a landscape-painter,
 And a village maiden she.
He to lips, that fondly falter,
 Presses his without reproof :
Leads her to the village altar,
 And they leave her father’s roof.
‘I can make no marriage present :
 Little can I give my wife.
Love will make our cottage pleasant,
 And I love thee more than life.’
They by parks and lodges going
 See the lordly castles stand :
Summer woods, about them blowing,
 Made a murmur in the land.

From deep thought himself he rouses,
Says to her that loves him well,
'Let us see these handsome houses
Where the wealthy nobles dwell.'
So she goes by him attended,
Hears him lovingly converse,
Sees whatever fair and splendid
Lay betwixt his home and hers ;
Parks with oak and chestnut shady,
Parks and order'd gardens great,
Ancient homes of lord and lady,
Built for pleasure and for state.
All he shows her makes him dearer :
Evermore she seems to gaze
On that cottage growing nearer,
Where they twain will spend their days.
O but she will love him truly !
He shall have a cheerful home ;
She will order all things duly,
When beneath his roof they come.
Thus her heart rejoices greatly,
Till a gateway she discerns
With armorial bearings stately,
And beneath the gate she turns ;
Sees a mansion more majestic
Than all those she saw before :
Many a gallant gay domestic
Bows before him at the door.

And they speak in gentle murmur,
When they answer to his call,
While he treads with footstep firmer,
Leading on from hall to hall.
And, while now she wonders blindly,
Nor the meaning can divine,
Proudly turns he round and kindly,
‘All of this is mine and thine.’
Here he lives in state and bounty,
Lord of Burleigh, fair and free,
Not a lord in all the county
Is so great a lord as he.
All at once the colour flushes
Her sweet face from brow to chin :
As it were with shame she blushes,
And her spirit changed within.
Then her countenance all over
Pale again as death did prove :
But he clasp’d her like a lover,
And he cheer’d her soul with love.
So she strove against her weakness,
Tho’ at times her spirit sank :
Shaped her heart with woman’s meekness
To all duties of her rank :
And a gentle consort made he,
And her gentle mind was such
That she grew a noble lady,
And the people loved her much.

But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
 And perplex'd her, night and morn,
With the burthen of an honour
 Unto which she was not born.
Faint she grew, and ever fainter,
 And she murmur'd, 'Oh, that he
Were once more that landscape-painter,
 Which did win my heart from me !'
So she droop'd and droop'd before him,
 Fading slowly from his side :
Three fair children first she bore him,
 Then before her time she died.
Weeping, weeping late and early,
 Walking up and pacing down,
Deeply mourn'd the Lord of Burleigh,
 Burleigh-house by Stamford-town.
And he came to look upon her,
 And he look'd at her and said,
'Bring the dress and put it on her,
 That she wore when she was wed.'
Then her people, softly treading,
 Bore to earth her body, drest
In the dress that she was wed in,
 That her spirit might have rest.

THE VOYAGE.

I.

WE left behind the painted buoy
That tosses at the harbour-mouth ;
And madly danced our hearts with joy,
As fast we fled to the South :
How fresh was every sight and sound
On open main or winding shore !
We knew the merry world was round,
And we might sail for evermore.

II.

Warm broke the breeze against the brow,
Dry sang the tackle, sang the sail :
The Lady's-head upon the prow
Caught the shrill salt, and sheer'd the gale.
The broad seas swell'd to meet the keel,
And swept behind ; so quick the run,
We felt the good ship shake and reel,
We seem'd to sail into the Sun !

III.

How oft we saw the Sun retire,
And burn the threshold of the night,
Fall from his Ocean-lane of fire,
And sleep beneath his pillar'd light !
How oft the purple-skirted robe
Of twilight slowly downward drawn,
As thro' the slumber of the globe
Again we dash'd into the dawn !

IV.

New stars all night above the brim
Of waters lighten'd into view ;
They climb'd as quickly, for the rim
Changed every moment as we flew.
Far ran the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving field,
Or flying shone, the silver boss
Of her own halo's dusky shield ;

V.

The peaky islet shifted shapes,
High towns on hills were dimly seen,
We past long lines of Northern capes
And dewy Northern meadows green.

We came to warmer waves, and deep
Across the boundless east we drove,
Where those long swells of breaker sweep
The nutmeg rocks and isles of clove.

VI.

By peaks that flamed, or, all in shade,
Gloom'd the low coast and quivering
brine
With ashy rains, that spreading made
Fantastic plume or sable pine ;
By sands and steaming flats, and floods
Of mighty mouth, we scudded fast,
And hills and scarlet-mingled woods
Glow'd for a moment as we past.

VII.

O hundred shores of happy climes,
How swiftly stream'd ye by the bark !
At times the whole sea burn'd, at times
With wakes of fire we tore the dark ;
At times a carven craft would shoot
From havens hid in fairy bowers,
With naked limbs and flowers and fruit,
But we nor paused for fruit nor flowers.

VIII.

For one fair Vision ever fled
Down the waste waters day and night,
And still we follow'd where she led,
In hope to gain upon her flight.
Her face was evermore unseen,
And fixt upon the far sea-line ;
But each man murmur'd, ' O my Queen,
I follow till I make thee mine.'

IX.

And now we lost her, now she gleam'd
Like Fancy made of golden air,
Now nearer to the prow she seem'd
Like Virtue firm, like Knowledge fair,
Now high on waves that idly burst
Like Heavenly Hope she crown'd the sea,
And now, the bloodless point reversed,
She bore the blade of Liberty.

X.

And only one among us—him
We pleased not—he was seldom pleased :
He saw not far : his eyes were dim :
But ours he swore were all diseased.

'A ship of fools,' he shriek'd in spite,
 'A ship of fools,' he sneer'd and wept.
And overboard one stormy night
 He cast his body, and on we swept.

XI.

And never sail of ours was furl'd,
 Nor anchor dropt at eve or morn ;
We lov'd the glories of the world,
 But laws of nature were our scorn.
For blasts would rise and rave and cease,
 But whence were those that drove the sail
Across the whirlwind's heart of peace,
 And to and thro' the counter gale?

XII.

Again to colder climes we came,
 For still we follow'd where she led :
Now mate is blind and captain lame,
 And half the crew are sick or dead,
But, blind or lame or sick or sound,
 We follow that which flies before :
We know the merry world is round,
 And we may sail for evermore.

SIR LAUNCELOT
AND QUEEN GUINEVERE.

A FRAGMENT.

LIKE souls that balance joy and pain,
With tears and smiles from heaven again
The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sun-lit fall of rain.

In crystal vapour everywhere
Blue isles of heaven laugh'd between,
And far, in forest-deeps unseen,
The topmost elm-tree gather'd green
From draughts of balmy air.

Sometimes the linnet piped his song :
Sometimes the throstle whistled strong :
Sometimes the sparrowhawk, wheel'd along,
Hush'd all the groves from fear of wrong :

By grassy capes with fuller sound
 In curves the yellowing river ran,
 And drooping chestnut-buds began
 To spread into the perfect fan,
 Above the teeming ground.

Then, in the boyhood of the year,
 Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere
 Rode thro' the coverts of the deer,
 With blissful treble ringing clear.

She seem'd a part of joyous Spring :
 A gown of grass-green silk she wore,
 Buckled with golden clasps before ;
 A light-green tuft of plumes she bore
 Closed in a golden ring.

Now on some twisted ivy-net,
 Now by some tinkling rivulet,
 In mosses mixt with violet
 Her cream-white mule his pastern set :
 And fleeter now she skimm'd the
 plains
 Than she whose elfin prancer springs
 By night to eery warblings,
 When all the glimmering moorland rings
 With jingling bridle-reins.

As fast she fled thro' sun and shade,
The happy winds upon her play'd,
Blowing the ringlet from the braid :
She look'd so lovely, as she sway'd
 The rein with dainty finger-tips,
A man had given all other bliss,
And all his worldly worth for this,
To waste his whole heart in one kiss
 Upon her perfect lips.

A FAREWELL.

Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea,
Thy tribute wave deliver :
No more by thee my steps shall be,
For ever and for ever.

Flow, softly flow, by lawn and lea,
A rivulet then a river :
No where by thee my steps shall be,
For ever and for ever.

But here will sigh thine alder tree,
And here thine aspen shiver ;
And here by thee will hum the bee,
For ever and for ever.

A thousand suns will stream on thee,
A thousand moons will quiver ;
But not by thee my steps shall be,
For ever and for ever.

THE BEGGAR MAID.

HER arms across her breast she laid ;
She was more fair than words can say :
Bare-footed came the beggar maid
Before the king Cophetua.
In robe and crown the king stepped down,
To meet and greet her on her way ;
'It is no wonder,' said the lords,
'She is more beautiful than day.'

As shines the moon in clouded skies,
She in her poor attire was seen :
One praised her ancles, one her eyes,
One her dark hair and lovesome mien.
So sweet a face, such angel grace,
In all that land had never been :
Cophetua sware a royal oath :
'This beggar maid shall be my queen !'

THE EAGLE.

FRAGMENT.

HE clasps the crag with crooked hands ;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands.

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls ;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls.

1851

MOVE eastward, happy earth, and leave
 Yon orange sunset waning slow :
From fringes of the faded eve,
 O, happy planet, eastward go ;
Till over thy dark shoulder glow
 Thy silver sister-world, and rise
 To glass herself in dewy eyes
That watch me from the glen below.

Ah, bear me with thee, smoothly borne,
 Dip forward under starry light,
And move me to my marriage-morn,
 And round again to happy night.

COME not, when I am dead,
To drop thy foolish tears upon my grave,
To trample round my fallen head,
And vex the unhappy dust thou wouldst not save.
There let the wind sweep and the plover cry ;
But thou, go by.

Child, if it were thine error or thy crime
I care no longer, being all unblest :
Wed whom thou wilt, but I am sick of Time,
And I desire to rest.
Pass on, weak heart, and leave me where I lie :
Go by, go by.

THE LETTERS.

I.

STILL on the tower stood the vane,
A black yew gloom'd the stagnant air,
I peer'd athwart the chancel pane
And saw the altar cold and bare.
A clog of lead was round my feet,
A band of pain across my brow ;
'Cold altar, Heaven and earth shall meet
Before you hear my marriage vow.'

II.

I turn'd and humm'd a bitter song
That mock'd the wholesome human heart,
And then we met in wrath and wrong,
We met, but only meant to part.
Full cold my greeting was and dry ;
She faintly smiled, she hardly moved ;
I saw with half-unconscious eye
She wore the colours I approved.

III.

She took the little ivory chest,
 With half a sigh she turn'd the key,
Then raised her head with lips comprest,
 And gave my letters back to me.
And gave the trinkets and the rings,
 My gifts, when gifts of mine could please ;
As looks a father on the things
 Of his dead son, I look'd on these.

IV.

She told me all her friends had said ;
 I raged against the public liar ;
She talk'd as if her love were dead,
 But in my words were seeds of fire.
'No more of love ; your sex is known :
 I never will be twice deceived.
Henceforth I trust the man alone,
 The woman cannot be believed.

V.

'Thro' slander, meanest spawn of Hell—
 And women's slander is the worst,
And you, whom once I lov'd so well,
 Thro' you, my life will be accurst.'

I spoke with heart, and heat and force,
I shook her breast with vague alarms—
Like torrents from a mountain source
We rush'd into each other's arms.

VI.

We parted : sweetly gleam'd the stars,
And sweet the vapour-braided blue,
Low breezes fann'd the belfry bars,
As homeward by the church I drew.
The very graves appear'd to smile,
So fresh they rose in shadow'd swells ;
'Dark porch,' I said, 'and silent aisle,
There comes a sound of marriage bells.'

THE VISION OF SIN.

I.

I HAD a vision when the night was late :
A youth came riding toward a palace-gate.
He rode a horse with wings, that would have flown,
But that his heavy rider kept him down.
And from the palace came a child of sin,
And took him by the curls, and led him in,
Where sat a company with heated eyes,
Expecting when a fountain should arise :
A sleepy light upon their brows and lips—
As when the sun, a crescent of eclipse,
Dreams over lake and lawn, and isles and capes—
Suffused them, sitting, lying, languid shapes,
By heaps of gourds, and skins of wine, and piles of
grapes.

II.

Then methought I heard a mellow sound,
Gathering up from all the lower ground ;
Narrowing in to where they sat assembled

Low voluptuous music winding trembled,
Wov'n in circles : they that heard it sigh'd,
Panted hand-in-hand with faces pale,
Swung themselves, and in low tones replied ;
Till the fountain spouted, showering wide
Sleet of diamond-drift and pearly hail ;
Then the music touch'd the gates and died ;
Rose again from where it seem'd to fail,
Storm'd in orbs of song, a growing gale ;
Till thronging in and in, to where they waited,
As 'twere a hundred-throated nightingale,
The strong tempestuous treble throb'd and palpitated ;
Ran into its giddiest whirl of sound,
Caught the sparkles, and in circles,
Purple gauzes, golden hazes, liquid mazes,
Flung the torrent rainbow round :
Then they started from their places,
Moved with violence, changed in hue,
Caught each other with wild grimaces,
Half-invisible to the view,
Wheeling with precipitate paces
To the melody, till they flew,
Hair, and eyes, and limbs, and faces,
Twisted hard in fierce embraces,
Like to Furies, like to Graces,
Dash'd together in blinding dew :
Till, kill'd with some luxurious agony,

The nerve-dissolving melody
Flutter'd headlong from the sky.

III.

And then I look'd up toward a mountain-tract,
That girt the region with high cliff and lawn :
I saw that every morning, far withdrawn
Beyond the darkness and the cataract,
God made Himself an awful rose of dawn,
Unheeded : and detaching, fold by fold,
From those still heights, and, slowly drawing near,
A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold,
Came floating on for many a month and year,
Unheeded : and I thought I would have spoken,
And warn'd that madman ere it grew too late :
But, as in dreams, I could not. Mine was broken,
When that cold vapour touch'd the palace gate,
And link'd again. I saw within my head
A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as death,
Who slowly rode across a wither'd heath,
And lighted at a ruin'd inn, and said :

IV.

‘ Wrinkled ostler, grim and thin !
Here is custom come your way ;
Take my brute, and lead him in,
Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay.

‘Bitter barmaid, waning fast !
See that sheets are on my bed ;
What ! the flower of life is past :
It is long before you wed.

‘Slip-shod waiter, lank and sour,
At the Dragon on the heath !
Let us have a quiet hour,
Let us hob-and-nob with Death.

‘I am old, but let me drink ;
Bring me spices, bring me wine ;
I remember, when I think,
That my youth was half divine.

‘Wine is good for shrivell’d lips,
When a blanket wraps the day,
When the rotten woodland drips,
And the leaf is stamp’d in clay.

‘Sit thee down, and have no shame,
Cheek by jowl, and knee by knee :
What care I for any name ?
What for order or degree ?

' Let me screw thee up a peg :
Let me loose thy tongue with wine :
Callest thou that thing a leg ?
Which is thinnest ? thine or mine ?

' Thou shalt not be saved by works :
Thou hast been a sinner too :
Ruin'd trunks on wither'd forks,
Empty scarecrows, I and you !

' Fill the cup, and fill the can :
Have a rouse before the morn :
Every moment dies a man,
Every moment one is born.

' We are men of ruin'd blood ;
Therefore comes it we are wise.
Fish are we that love the mud,
Rising to no fancy-flies.

' Name and fame ! to fly sublime
Thro' the courts, the camps, the schools,
Is to be the ball of Time,
Banded by the hands of fools.

‘ Friendship !—to be two in one—
Let the canting liar pack !
Well I know, when I am gone,
How she mouths behind my back.

‘ Virtue !—to be good and just—
Every heart, when sifted well,
Is a clot of warmer dust,
Mix’d with cunning sparks of hell.

‘ O ! we two as well can look
Whited thought and cleanly life
As the priest, above his book
Leering at his neighbour’s wife.

‘ Fill the cup, and fill the can :
Have a rouse before the morn :
Every moment dies a man,
Every moment one is born.

‘ Drink, and let the parties rave :
They are fill’d with idle spleen ;
Rising, falling, like a wave,
For they know not what they mean.

'He that roars for liberty
Faster binds a tyrant's power ;
And the tyrant's cruel glee
Forces on the freer hour.

'Fill the can, and fill the cup :
All the windy ways of men
Are but dust that rises up,
And is lightly laid again.

'Greet her with applause breath,
Freedom, gaily doth she tread ;
In her right a civic wreath,
In her left a human head.

'No, I love not what is new ;
She is of an ancient house :
And I think we know the hue
Of that cap upon her brows.

'Let her go ! her thirst she slakes
Where the bloody conduit runs,
Then her sweetest meal she makes
On the first-born of her sons.

‘ Drink to lofty hopes that cool—
 Visions of a perfect State :
Drink we, last, the public fool,
 Frantic love and frantic hate.

‘ Chant me now some wicked stave,
 Till thy drooping courage rise,
And the glow-worm of the grave
 Glimmer in thy rheumy eyes.

‘ Fear not thou to loose thy tongue ;
 Set thy hoary fancies free ;
What is loathsome to the young
 Savours well to thee and me.

‘ Change, reverting to the years,
 When thy nerves could understand
What there is in loving tears,
 And the warmth of hand in hand.

‘ Tell me tales of thy first love—
 April hopes, the fools of chance ;
Till the graves begin to move,
 And the dead begin to dance.

'Fill the can, and fill the cup :
All the windy ways of men
Are but dust that rises up,
And is lightly laid again.

'Trooping from their mouldy dens
The chap-fallen circle spreads :
Welcome, fellow-citizens,
Hollow hearts and empty heads !

'You are bones, and what of that ?
Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and fat,
Is but modell'd on a skull.

'Death is king, and Vivat Rex !
Tread a measure on the stones,
Madam—if I know your sex,
From the fashion of your bones.

'No, I cannot praise the fire
In your eye—nor yet your lip :
All the more do I admire
Joints of cunning workmanship.

'Lo! God's likeness—the ground-plan—
Neither modell'd, glazed, nor framed :
Buss me, thou rough sketch of man,
Far too naked to be shamed !

'Drink to Fortune, drink to Chance,
While we keep a little breath !
Drink to heavy Ignorance !
Hob-and-nob with brother Death !

'Thou art mazed, the night is long,
And the longer night is near :
What! I am not all as wrong
As a bitter jest is dear.

'Youthful hopes, by scores, to all,
When the locks are crisp and curl'd ;
Unto me my maudlin gall
And my mockeries of the world.

'Fill the cup, and fill the can :
Mingle madness, mingle scorn !
Dregs of life, and lees of man :
Yet we will not die forlorn.'

V

The voice grew faint : there came a further change :
Once more uprose the mystic mountain-range :
Below were men and horses pierced with worms,
And slowly quickening into lower forms ;
By shards and scurf of salt, and scum of dross,
Old splash of rains, and refuse patch'd with moss.
Then some one spake : ' Behold ! it was a crime
Of sense avenged by sense that wore with time.'
Another said : ' The crime of sense became
The crime of malice, and is equal blame.'
And one : ' He had not wholly quench'd his power ;
A little grain of conscience made him sour.'
At last I heard a voice upon the slope
Cry to the summit, ' Is there any hope ?'
To which an answer peal'd from that high land,
But in a tongue no man could understand ;
And on the glimmering limit far withdrawn
God made Himself an awful rose of dawn.

TO —,

AFTER READING A LIFE AND LETTERS.

‘Cursed be he that moves my bones.’

Shakespeare's Epitaph.

You might have won the Poet's name,
If such be worth the winning now,
And gain'd a laurel for your brow
Of sounder leaf than I can claim ;

But you have made the wiser choice,
A life that moves to gracious ends
Thro' troops of unrecording friends,
A deedful life, a silent voice :

And you have miss'd the irreverent doom
Of those that wear the Poet's crown :
Hereafter, neither knave nor clown
Shall hold their orgies at your tomb.

For now the Poet cannot die,
Nor leave his music as of old,
But round him ere he scarce be cold
Begins the scandal and the cry :

‘Proclaim the faults he would not show :
Break lock and seal : betray the trust :
Keep nothing sacred : ’tis but just
The many-headed beast should know.’

Ah shameless ! for he did but sing
A song that pleased us from its worth ;
No public life was his on earth,
No blazon’d statesman he, nor king.

He gave the people of his best :
His worst he kept, his best he gave.
My Shakespeare’s curse on clown and knave
Who will not let his ashes rest !

Who make it seem more sweet to be
The little life of bank and brier,
The bird that pipes his lone desire
And dies unheard within his tree,

Than he that warbles long and loud
And drops at Glory’s temple-gates,
For whom the carrion vulture waits
To tear his heart before the crowd !

TO E. L., ON HIS TRAVELS IN GREECE.

ILLYRIAN woodlands, echoing falls
Of water, sheets of summer glass,
The long divine Peneïan pass,
The vast Akrokeraunian walls,

Tomohrit, Athos, all things fair,
With such a pencil, such a pen,
You shadow forth to distant men,
I read and felt that I was there :

And trust me while I turn'd the page,
And track'd you still on classic ground,
I grew in gladness till I found
My spirits in the golden age.

For me the torrent ever pour'd
And glisten'd—here and there alone
The broad-limb'd Gods at random thrown
By fountain-urns ;—and Naiads oar'd

A glimmering shoulder under gloom
Of cavern pillars ; on the swell
The silver lily heaved and fell ;
And many a slope was rich in bloom

From him that on the mountain lea
By dancing rivulets fed his flocks
To him who sat upon the rocks,
And fluted to the morning sea.

BREAK, break, break,

On thy cold gray stones, O Sea !
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play !
O well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay !

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill ;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still !

Break, break, break
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea !
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

THE POET'S SONG.

THE rain had fallen, the Poet arose,
 He pass'd by the town and out of the street,
A light wind blew from the gates of the sun,
 And waves of shadow went over the wheat,
And he sat him down in a lonely place,
 And chanted a melody loud and sweet,
That made the wild-swan pause in her cloud,
 And the lark drop down at his feet.

The swallow stopt as he hunted the fly,
 The snake slipt under a spray,
The wild hawk stood with the down on his beak,
 And stared, with his foot on the prey,
And the nightingale thought, 'I have sung many
 songs,
 But never a one so gay,
For he sings of what the world will be
 When the years have died away.'

THE BROOK.

I
HERE, by this brook, we parted ; I to the East
And he for Italy—too late—too late :
One whom the strong sons of the world despise ;
For lucky rhymes to him were scrip and share,
And mellow metres more than cent for cent ;
Nor could he understand how money breeds,
Thought it a dead thing ; yet himself could make
The thing that is not as the thing that is.
O had he lived ! In our schoolbooks we say,
Of those that held their heads above the crowd,
They flourish'd then or then ; but life in him
Could scarce be said to flourish, only touch'd
On such a time as goes before the leaf,
When all the wood stands in a mist of green,
And nothing perfect : yet the brook he loved,
For which, in branding summers of Bengal,
Or ev'n the sweet half-English Neilgherry air
I panted, seems, as I re-listen to it,
Prattling the primrose fancies of the boy,
To me that loved him ; for 'O brook,' he says,

'O babbling brook,' says Edmund in his rhyme,
 'Whence come you?' and the brook, why not?
 replies.

I come from haunts of coot and hern,
 I make a sudden sally,
 And sparkle out among the fern,
 To bicker down a valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,
 Or slip between the ridges,
 By twenty thorps, a little town,
 And half a hundred bridges.

Till last by Philip's farm I flow
 To join the brimming river,
 For men may come and men may go,
 But I go on for ever.

'Poor lad, he died at Florence, quite worn out,
 Travelling to Naples. There is Darnley bridge,
 It has more ivy; there the river; and there
 Stands Philip's farm where brook and river meet.

I chatter over stony ways,
 In little sharps and trebles,
 I bubble into eddying bays,
 I babble on the pebbles.

With many a curve my banks I fret
 By many a field and fallow,
 And many a fairy foreland set
 With willow-weed and mallow.

I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

III
'But Philip chatter'd more than brook or bird ;
Old Philip ; all about the fields you caught
His weary daylong chirping, like the dry
High-elbow'd grigs that leap in summer grass.

I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling,

And here and there a foamy flake
Upon me, as I travel
With many a silvery waterbreak
Above the golden gravel,

And draw them all along, and flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

10
'O darling Katie Willows, his one child !
A maiden of our century, yet most meek ;
A daughter of our meadows, yet not coarse ;
Straight, but as lissome as a hazel wand ;
Her eyes a bashful azure, and her hair
In gloss and hue the chestnut, when the shell
Divides threefold to show the fruit within.

'Sweet Katie, once I did her a good turn,
 Her and her far-off cousin and betrothed,
 James Willows, of one name and heart with her.
 For here I came, twenty years back—the week
 Before I parted with poor Edmund ; crost
 By that old bridge which, half in ruins then,
 Still makes a hoary eyebrow for the gleam
 Beyond it, where the waters marry—crost,
 Whistling a random bar of Bonny Doon,
 And push'd at Philip's garden-gate. The gate,
 Half-parted from a weak and scolding hinge,
 Stuck ; and he clamour'd from a casement, "Run"
 To Katie somewhere in the walks below,
 "Run, Katie !" Katie never ran : she moved
 To meet me, winding under woodbine bowers,
 A little flutter'd, with her eyelids down,
 Fresh apple-blossom, blushing for a boon.

'What was it ? less of sentiment than sense
 Had Katie ; not illiterate ; nor of those
 Who dabbling in the fount of fictive tears,
 And nursed by mealy-mouth'd philanthropies,
 Divorce the Feeling from her mate the Deed.

'She told me. She and James had quarrell'd.
 Why ?

What cause of quarrel ? None, she said, no cause ;

James had no cause : but when I prest the cause,
I learnt that James had flickering jealousies
Which anger'd her. Who anger'd James? I said.
But Katie snatch'd her eyes at once from mine,
And sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some figure like a wizard pentagram
On garden gravel, let my query pass
Unclaim'd, in flushing silence, till I ask'd
If James were coming. "Coming every day,"
She answer'd, "ever longing to explain,
But evermore her father came across
With some long-winded tale, and broke him short ;
And James departed vext with him and her."
How could I help her? "Would I—was it wrong?"
(Claspt hands and that petitionary grace
Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke)
"O would I take her father for one hour,
For one half-hour, and let him talk to me!"
And even while she spoke, I saw where James
Made toward us, like a wader in the surf,
Beyond the brook, waist-deep in meadow-sweet.

'O Katie, what I suffer'd for your sake !
For in I went, and call'd old Philip out
To show the farm : full willingly he rose :
He led me thro' the short sweet-smelling lanes
Of his wheat-suburb, babbling as he went.

He praised his land, his horses, his machines ;
He praised his ploughs, his cows, his hogs, his dogs ;
He praised his hens, his geese, his guinea-hens ;
His pigeons, who in session on their roofs
Approved him, bowing at their own deserts :
Then from the plaintive mother's teat he took
Her blind and shuddering puppies, naming each,
And naming those, his friends, for whom they were :
Then crost the common into Darnley chase
To show Sir Arthur's deer. In copse and fern
Twinkled the innumerable ear and tail.
Then, seated on a serpent-rooted beech,
He pointed out a pasturing colt, and said :
" That was the four-year-old I sold the Squire."
And there he told a long long-winded tale
Of how the Squire had seen the colt at grass,
And how it was the thing his daughter wish'd,
And how he sent the bailiff to the farm
To learn the price, and what the price he ask'd,
And how the bailiff swore that he was mad,
But he stood firm ; and so the matter hung ;
He gave them line : and five days after that
He met the bailiff at the Golden Fleece,
Who then and there had offer'd something more,
But he stood firm ; and so the matter hung ;
He knew the man ; the colt would fetch its price ;
He gave them line : and how by chance at last

(It might be May or April, he forgot,
The last of April or the first of May)
He found the bailiff riding by the farm,
And, talking from the point, he drew him in,
And there he mellow'd all his heart with ale,
Until they closed a bargain, hand in hand.

'Then, while I breathed in sight of haven, he,
Poor fellow, could he help it? recommenced,
And ran thro' all the coltish chronicle,
Wild Will, Black Bess, Tantivy, Tallyho,
Reform, White Rose, Bellerophon, the Jilt,
Arbaces, and Phenomenon, and the rest,
Till, not to die a listener, I arose,
And with me Philip, talking still; and so
We turn'd our foreheads from the falling sun,
And following our own shadows thrice as long
As when they follow'd us from Philip's door,
Arrived, and found the sun of sweet content
Re-risen in Katie's eyes, and all things well.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel covers;
I move the sweet forget-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers.

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,
Among my skimming swallows;
I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars
 In brambly wildernesses ;
 I linger by my shingly bars ;
 I loiter round my cresses ;

And out again I curve and flow
 To join the brimming river,
 For men may come and men may go,
 But I go on for ever.

Yes, men may come and go ; and these are gone,
 All gone. My dearest brother, Edmund, sleeps,
 Not by the well-known stream and rustic spire,
 But unfamiliar Arno, and the dome
 Of Brunelleschi ; sleeps in peace : and he,
 Poor Philip, of all his lavish waste of words
 Remains the lean P. W. on his tomb :
 I scraped the lichen from it : Katie walks
 By the long wash of Australasian seas
 Far off, and holds her head to other stars,
 And breathes in April-autumns. All are gone.'

So Lawrence Aylmer, seated on a stile
 In the long hedge, and rolling in his mind
 Old waifs of rhyme, and bowing o'er the brook
 A tonsured head in middle age forlorn,
 Mused, and was mute. On a sudden a low breath
 Of tender air made tremble in the hedge
 The fragile bindweed-bells and briony rings ;
 And he look'd up. There stood a maiden near,

Waiting to pass. In much amaze he stared
On eyes a bashful azure, and on hair
In gloss and hue the chestnut, when the shell
Divides threefold to show the fruit within :
Then, wondering, ask'd her 'Are you from the farm?'
'Yes' answer'd she. 'Pray stay a little : pardon me ;
What do they call you?' 'Katie.' 'That were
strange.

What surname?' 'Willows.' 'No!' 'That is
my name.'

'Indeed!' and here he look'd so self-perplext,
That Katie laugh'd, and laughing blush'd, till he
Laugh'd also, but as one before he wakes,
Who feels a glimmering strangeness in his dream.
Then looking at her ; 'Too happy, fresh and fair,
Too fresh and fair in our sad world's best bloom,
To be the ghost of one who bore your name
About these meadows, twenty years ago.'

'Have you not heard?' said Katie, 'we came back.
We bought the farm we tenanted before.
Am I so like her? so they said on board.
Sir, if you knew her in her English days,
My mother, as it seems you did, the days
That most she loves to talk of, come with me.
My brother James is in the harvest-field :
But she—you will be welcome—O, come in !'

AYLMER'S FIELD.

1793.

DUST are our frames ; and, gilded dust, our pride
Looks only for a moment whole and sound ;
Like that long-buried body of the king,
Found lying with his urns and ornaments,
Which at a touch of light, an air of heaven,
Slipt into ashes, and was found no more.

Here is a story which in rougher shape
Came from a grizzled cripple, whom I saw
Sunning himself in a waste field alone—
Old, and a mine of memories—who had served,
Long since, a bygone Rector of the place,
And been himself a part of what he told.

SIR AYLMER AYLMER, that almighty man,
The county God—in whose capacious hall,
Hung with a hundred shields, the family tree
Sprang from the midriff of a prostrate king—

Whose blazing wyvern weathercock'd the spire,
Stood from his walls and wing'd his entry-gates
And swang besides on many a windy sign—
Whose eyes from under a pyramidal head
Saw from his windows nothing save his own—
What lovelier of his own had he than her,
His only child, his Edith, whom he loved
As heiress and not heir regretfully ?
But 'he that marries her marries her name'
This fiat somewhat soothed himself and wife,
His wife a faded beauty of the Baths,
Inspid as the Queen upon a card ;
Her all of thought and bearing hardly more
Than his own shadow in a sickly sun.

A land of hops and poppy-mingled corn,
Little about it stirring save a brook !
A sleepy land, where under the same wheel
The same old rut would deepen year by year ;
Where almost all the village had one name ;
Where Aylmer followed Aylmer at the Hall
And Averill Averill at the Rectory
Thrice over ; so that Rectory and Hall,
Bound in an immemorial intimacy,
Were open to each other ; tho' to dream
That Love could bind them closer well had made
The hoar hair of the Baronet bristle up

With horror, worse than had he heard his priest
 Preach an inverted scripture, sons of men
 Daughters of God ; so sleepy was the land.

And might not Averill, had he will'd it so,
 Somewhere beneath his own low range of roofs,
 Have also set his many-shielded tree ?
 There was an Aylmer-Averill marriage once.
 When the red rose was redder than itself,
 And York's white rose as red as Lancaster's,
 With wounded peace which each had prick'd to
 death.

' Not proven ' Averill said, or laughingly
 ' Some other race of Averills '—prov'n or no,
 What cared he ? what, if other or the same ?
 He lean'd not on his fathers but himself.
 But Leolin, his brother, living oft
 With Averill, and a year or two before
 Call'd to the bar, but ever call'd away
 By one low voice to one dear neighbourhood,
 Would often, in his walks with Edith, claim
 A distant kinship to the gracious blood
 That shook the heart of Edith hearing him.

Sanguine he was : a but less vivid hue
 Than of that islet in the chestnut-bloom
 Flamed in his cheek ; and eager eyes, that still

Took joyful note of all things joyful, beam'd,
Beneath a manelike mass of rolling gold,
Their best and brightest, when they dwelt on
hers,

Edith, whose pensive beauty, perfect else,
But subject to the season or the mood,
Shone like a mystic star between the less
And greater glory varying to and fro,
We know not wherefore ; bounteously made,
And yet so finely, that a troublous touch
Thinn'd, or would seem to thin her in a day,
A joyous to dilate, as toward the light.

And these had been together from the first.
Leolin's first nurse was, five years after, hers :
So much the boy foreran ; but when his date
Doubled her own, for want of playmates, he
(Since Averill was a decad and a half
His elder, and their parents underground)
Had tost his ball and flown his kite, and roll'd
His hoop to pleasure Edith, with her dipt
Against the rush of the air in the prone swing,
Made blossom-ball or daisy-chain, arranged
Her garden, sow'd her name and kept it green
In living letters, told her fairy-tales,
Show'd her the fairy footings on the grass,
The little dells of cowslips, fairy palms,
The petty marestail forest, fairy pines,

Or from the tiny pitted target blew
What look'd a flight of fairy arrows aim'd
All at one mark, all hitting : make-believes
For Edith and himself : or else he forged,
But that was later, boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, dungeon, wreck,
Flights, terrors, sudden rescues, and true love
Crown'd after trial ; sketches rude and faint,
But where a passion yet unborn perhaps
Lay hidden as the music of the moon
Sleeps in the plain eggs of the nightingale.
And thus together, save for college-times
Or Temple-eaten terms, a couple, fair
As ever painter painted, poet sang,
Or Heaven in lavish bounty moulded, grew.
And more and more, the maiden woman-grown,
He wasted hours with Averill ; there, when first
The tented winter-field was broken up
Into that phalanx of the summer spears
That soon should wear the garland ; there again
When burr and bine were gather'd ; lastly there
At Christmas ; ever welcome at the Hall,
On whose dull sameness his full tide of youth
Broke with a phosphorescence charming even
My lady ; and the Baronet yet had laid
No bar between them : dull and self-involved,
Tall and erect, but bending from his height

With half-allowing smiles for all the world,
And mighty courteous in the main—his pride
Lay deeper than to wear it as his ring—
He, like an Aylmer in his Aylmerism,
Would care no more for Leolin's walking with her
Than for his old Newfoundland's, when they ran
To loose him at the stables, for he rose
Twofooted at the limit of his chain,
Roaring to make a third : and how should Love,
Whom the cross-lightnings of four chance-met
 eyes
Flash into fiery life from nothing, follow
Such dear familiarities of dawn?
Seldom, but when he does, Master of all.

 So these young hearts not knowing that they
 loved,
Not she at least, nor conscious of a bar
Between them, nor by plight or broken ring
Bound, but an immemorial intimacy,
Wander'd at will, and oft accompanied
By Averill : his, a brother's love, that hung
With wings of brooding shelter o'er her peace,
Might have been other, save for Leolin's—
Who knows? but so they wander'd, hour by hour
Gather'd the blossom that rebloom'd, and drank
The magic cup that fill'd itself anew.

A whisper half reveal'd her to herself.
For out beyond her lodges, where the brook
Vocal, with here and there a silence, ran
By sallowy rims, arose the labourers' homes,
A frequent haunt of Edith, on low knolls
That dimpling died into each other, huts
At random scatter'd, each a nest in bloom.
Her art, her hand, her counsel all had wrought
About them : here was one that, summer-blanch'd,
Was parcel-bearded with the traveller's-joy
In Autumn, parcel ivy-clad ; and here
The warm-blue breathings of a hidden hearth
Broke from a bower of vine and honeysuckle :
One look'd all rosetree, and another wore
A close-set robe of jasmine sown with stars :
This had a rosy sea of gillyflowers
About it ; this, a milky-way on earth,
Like visions in the Northern dreamer's heavens,
A lily-avenue climbing to the doors ;
One, almost to the martin-haunted eaves
A summer burial deep in hollyhocks ;
Each, its own charm ; and Edith's everywhere ;
And Edith ever visitant with him,
He but less loved than Edith, of her poor :
For she—so lowly-lovely and so loving,
Queenly responsive when the loyal hand
Rose from the clay it work'd in as she past,

Not sowing hedgerow texts and passing by,
Nor dealing goodly counsel from a height
That makes the lowest hate it, but a voice
Of comfort and an open hand of help,
A splendid presence flattering the poor roofs
Revered as theirs, but kindlier than themselves
To ailing wife or wailing infancy
Or old bedridden palsy,—was adored ;
He, loved for her and for himself. A grasp
Having the warmth and muscle of the heart,
A childly way with children, and a laugh
Ringing like proven golden coinage true,
Were no false passport to that easy realm,
Where once with Leolin at her side the girl,
Nursing a child, and turning to the warmth
The tender pink five-beaded baby-soles,
Heard the good mother softly whisper ' Bless,
God bless 'em : marriages are made in Heaven.'

A flash of semi-jealousy clear'd it to her.
My lady's Indian kinsman unannounced
With half a score of swarthy faces came.
His own, tho' keen and bold and soldierly,
Sear'd by the close ecliptic, was not fair ;
Fairer his talk, a tongue that ruled the hour,
Tho' seeming boastful : so when first he dash'd
Into the chronicle of a deedful day,

Sir Aylmer half forgot his lazy smile
Of patron 'Good! my lady's kinsman! good!'
My lady with her fingers interlock'd,
And rotatory thumbs on silken knees,
Call'd all her vital spirits into each ear
To listen: unawares they flitted off,
Busying themselves about the flowerage
That stood from out a stiff brocade in which,
The meteor of a splendid season, she,
Once with this kinsman, ah so long ago,
Stept thro' the stately minuet of those days:
But Edith's eager fancy hurried with him
Snatch'd thro' the perilous passes of his life:
Till Leolin ever watchful of her eye,
Hated him with a momentary hate.
Wife-hunting, as the rumour ran, was he:
I know not, for he spoke not, only shower'd
His oriental gifts on everyone
And most on Edith: like a storm he came,
And shook the house, and like a storm he went.

Among the gifts he left her (possibly
He flow'd and ebb'd uncertain, to return
When others had been tested) there was one,
A dagger, in rich sheath with jewels on it
Sprinkled about in gold that branch'd itself
Fine as ice-ferns on January panes

Made by a breath. I know not whence at first,
Nor of what race, the work ; but as he told
The story, storming a hill-fort of thieves
He got it ; for their captain after fight,
His comrades having fought their last below,
Was climbing up the valley ; at whom he shot :
Down from the beetling crag to which he clung
Tumbled the tawny rascal at his feet,
This dagger with him, which when now admired
By Edith whom his pleasure was to please,
At once the costly Sahib yielded to her.

And Leolin, coming after he was gone,
Tost over all her presents petulantly :
And when she show'd the wealthy scabbard, saying
'Look what a lovely piece of workmanship !'
Slight was his answer 'Well—I care not for it :'
Then playing with the blade he prick'd his hand,
'A gracious gift to give a lady, this !'
'But would it be more gracious' ask'd the girl
'Were I to give this gift of his to one
That is no lady ?' 'Gracious ? No' said he.
'Me ?—but I cared not for it. O pardon me,
I seem to be ungraciousness itself.'
'Take it' she added sweetly, 'tho' his gift ;
For I am more ungracious ev'n than you,

I care not for it either ;' and he said
 'Why then I love it :' but Sir Aylmer past,
 And neither loved nor liked the thing he heard.

The next day came a neighbour. Blues and reds
 They talk'd of: blues were sure of it, he thought :
 Then of the latest fox—where started—kill'd
 In such a bottom : ' Peter had the brush,
 My Peter, first :' and did Sir Aylmer know
 That great pock-pitten fellow had been caught ?
 Then made his pleasure echo, hand to hand,
 And rolling as it were the substance of it
 Between his palms a moment up and down—
 'The birds were warm, the birds were warm upon
 him ;
 We have him now :' and had Sir Aylmer heard—
 Nay, but he must—the land was ringing of it—
 This blacksmith border-marriage—one they knew—
 Raw from the nursery—who could trust a child ?
 That cursed France with her egalities !
 And did Sir Aylmer (deferentially
 With nearing chair and lower'd accent) think—
 For people talk'd—that it was wholly wise
 To let that handsome fellow Averill walk
 So freely with his daughter ? people talk'd—
 The boy might get a notion into him ;
 The girl might be entangled ere she knew.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer slowly stiffening spoke :
 'The girl and boy, Sir, know their differences !'
 'Good,' said his friend, 'but watch !' and he, 'Enough,
 More than enough, Sir ! I can guard my own.'
 They parted, and Sir Aylmer Aylmer watch'd.

Pale, for on her the thunders of the house
 Had fallen first, was Edith that same night ;
 Pale as the Jephtha's daughter, a rough piece
 Of early rigid colour, under which
 Withdrawing by the counter door to that
 Which Leolin open'd, she cast back upon him
 A piteous glance, and vanish'd. He, as one
 Caught in a burst of unexpected storm,
 And pelted with outrageous epithets,
 Turning beheld the Powers of the House
 On either side the hearth, indignant ; her,
 Cooling her false cheek with a featherfan,
 Him, glaring, by his own stale devil spurr'd,
 And, like a beast hard-riden, breathing hard.
 'Ungenerous, dishonourable, base,
 Presumptuous ! trusted as he was with her,
 The sole succeder to their wealth, their lands,
 The last remaining pillar of their house,
 The one transmitter of their ancient name,
 Their child.' 'Our child !' 'Our heiress !' 'Ours !'
 for still,

Like echoes from beyond a hollow, came
Her sicklier iteration. Last he said,
'Boy, mark me! for your fortunes are to make.
I swear you shall not make them out of mine.
Now inasmuch as you have practised on her,
Perplexed her, made her half forget herself,
Swerve from her duty to herself and us—
Things in an Aylmer deem'd impossible,
Far as we track ourselves—I say that this—
Else I withdraw favour and countenance
From you and yours for ever—shall you do.
Sir, when you see her—but you shall not see her—
No, you shall write, and not to her, but me :
And you shall say that having spoken with me,
And after look'd into yourself, you find
That you meant nothing—as indeed you know
That you meant nothing. Such a match as this !
Impossible, prodigious !' These were words,
As meted by his measure of himself,
Arguing boundless forbearance : after which,
And Leolin's horror-stricken answer, ' I
So foul a traitor to myself and her,
Never oh never,' for about as long
As the wind-hover hangs in balance, paused
Sir Aylmer reddening from the storm within,
Then broke all bonds of courtesy, and crying
'Boy, should I find you by my doors again,

My men shall lash you from them like a dog ;
Hence !' with a sudden execration drove
The footstool from before him, and arose ;
So, stammering 'scoundrel' out of teeth that ground
As in a dreadful dream, while Leolin still
Retreated half-aghast, the fierce old man
Follow'd, and under his own lintel stood
Storming with lifted hands, a hoary face
Meet for the reverence of the hearth, but now,
Beneath a pale and unimpassion'd moon,
Vext with unworthy madness, and deform'd.

Slowly and conscious of the rageful eye
That watch'd him, till he heard the ponderous door
Close, crashing with long echoes thro' the land,
Went Leolin ; then, his passions all in flood
And masters of his motion, furiously
Down thro' the bright lawns to his brother's ran,
And foam'd away his heart at Averill's ear :
Whom Averill solaced as he might, amazed :
The man was his, had been his father's, friend :
He must have seen, himself had seen it long ;
He must have known, himself had known : besides,
He never yet had set his daughter forth
Here in the woman-markets of the west,
Where our Caucasians let themselves be sold.
Some one, he thought, had slander'd Leolin to him.

'Brother, for I have loved you more as son
 Than brother, let me tell you : I myself—
 What is their pretty saying? jilted, is it?
 Jilted I was : I say it for your peace.
 Pain'd, and, as bearing in myself the shame
 The woman should have borne, humiliated,
 I lived for years a stunted sunless life ;
 Till after our good parents past away
 Watching your growth, I seem'd again to grow.
 Leolin, I almost sin in envying you :
 The very whitest lamb in all my fold
 Loves you : I know her : the worst thought she has
 Is whiter even than her pretty hand :
 She must prove true : for, brother, where two fight
 The strongest wins, and truth and love are strength,
 And you are happy : let her parents be.'

But Leolin cried out the more upon them—
 Insolent, brainless, heartless ! heiress, wealth,
 Their wealth, their heiress ! wealth enough was theirs
 For twenty matches. Were he lord of this,
 Why twenty boys and girls should marry on it,
 And forty blest ones bless him, and himself
 Be wealthy still, ay wealthier. He believed
 This filthy marriage-hindering Mammon made
 The harlot of the cities : nature crost
 Was mother of the foul adulteries

That saturate soul with body. Name, too! name,
 Their ancient name! they *might* be proud; its worth
 Was being Edith's. Ah how pale she had look'd
 Darling, to-night! they must have rated her
 Beyond all tolerance. These old pheasant-lords,
 These partridge-breeders of a thousand years,
 Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing
 Since Egbert—why, the greater their disgrace!
 Fall back upon a name! rest, rot in that!
 Not *keep* it noble, make it nobler? fools,
 With such a vantage-ground for nobleness!
 He had known a man, a quintessence of man,
 The life of all—who madly loved—and he,
 Thwarted by one of these old father-fools,
 Had rioted his life out, and made an end.
 He would not do it! her sweet face and faith
 Held him from that: but he had powers, he knew it:
Back would he to his studies, make a name,
Name, fortune too: the world should ring of him
To shame these mouldy Aylmers in their graves:
 Chancellor, or what is greatest would he be—
 'O brother, I am grieved to learn your grief—
 Give me my fling, and let me say my say.'

At which, like one that sees his own excess,
 And easily forgives it as his own,
 He laugh'd; and then was mute; but presently

Wept like a storm : and honest Averill seeing
 How low his brother's mood had fallen, fetch'd
 His richest beeswing from a binn reserved
 For banquets, praised the waning red, and told
 The vintage—when *this* Aylmer came of age—
 Then drank and past it ; till at length the two,
 Tho' Leolin flamed and fell again, agreed
 That much allowance must be made for men.
 After an angry dream this kindlier glow
 Faded with morning, but his purpose held.

Yet once by night again the lovers met,
 A perilous meeting under the tall pines
 That darken'd all the northward of her Hall.
 Him, to her meek and modest bosom prest
 In agony, she promised that no force,
 Persuasion, no, nor death could alter her :
 He, passionately hopefuller, would go,
 Labour for his own Edith, and return
 In such a sunlight of prosperity
 He should not be rejected. 'Write to me !
 They loved me, and because I love their child
 They hate me : there is war between us, dear,
 Which breaks all bonds but ours ; we must remain
 Sacred to one another.' So they talk'd,
 Poor children, for their comfort : the wind blew ;

The rain of heaven, and their own bitter tears,
Tears, and the careless rain of heaven, mixt
Upon their faces, as they kiss'd each other
In darkness, and above them roar'd the pine.

So Leolin went ; and as we task ourselves
To learn a language known but smatteringly
In phrases here and there at random, toil'd
Mastering the lawless science of our law,
That codeless myriad of precedent,
That wilderness of single instances,
Thro' which a few, by wit or fortune led,
May beat a pathway out to wealth and fame.
The jests, that flash'd about the pleader's room,
Lightning of the hour, the pun, the scurrilous tale,—
Old scandals buried now seven decads deep
In other scandals that have lived and died,
And left the living scandal that shall die—
Were dead to him already ; bent as he was
To make disproof of scorn, and strong in hopes,
And prodigal of all brain-labour he,
Charier of sleep, and wine, and exercise,
Except when for a breathing-while at eve,
Some niggard fraction of an hour, he ran
Beside the river-bank : and then indeed
Harder the times were, and the hands of power
Were bloodier, and the according hearts of men

Seem'd harder too ; but the soft river-breeze,
Which fann'd the gardens of that rival rose
Yet fragrant in a heart remembering
His former talks with Edith, on him breathed
Far purelier in his rushings to and fro,
After his books, to flush his blood with air,
Then to his books again. My lady's cousin,
Half-sickening of his pension'd afternoon,
Drove in upon the student once or twice,
Ran a Malayan amuck against the times,
Had golden hopes for France and all mankind,
Answer'd all queries touching those at home
With a heaved shoulder and a saucy smile,
And fain had haled him out into the world,
And air'd him there : his nearer friend would say
'Screw not the chord too sharply lest it snap.'
Then left alone he pluck'd her dagger forth
From where his worldless heart had kept it warm,
Kissing his vows upon it like a knight.
And wrinkled benchers often talk'd of him
Approvingly, and prophesied his rise :
For heart, I think, help'd head : her letters too,
Tho' far between, and coming fitfully
Like broken music, written as she found
Or made occasion, being strictly watch'd,
Charm'd him thro' every labyrinth till he saw
An end, a hope, a light breaking upon him.

But they that cast her spirit into flesh,
Her worldly-wise begetters, plagued themselves
To sell her, those good parents, for her good.
Whatever eldest-born of rank or wealth
Might lie within their compass, him they lured
Into their net made pleasant by the baits
Of gold and beauty, wooing him to woo.
So month by month the noise about their doors,
And distant blaze of those dull banquets, made
The nightly wirer of their innocent hare
Falter before he took it. All in vain.
Sullen, defiant, pitying, wrath, return'd
Leolin's rejected rivals from their suit
So often, that the folly taking wings
Slipt o'er those lazy limits down the wind
With rumour, and became in other fields
A mockery to the yeomen over ale,
And laughter to their lords : but those at home,
As hunters round a hunted creature draw
The cordon close and closer toward the death,
Narrow'd her goings out and comings in ;
Forbad her first the house of Averill,
Then closed her access to the wealthier farms,
Last from her own home-circle of the poor
They barr'd her : yet she bore it : yet her cheek
Kept colour : wondrous ! but, O mystery !
What amulet drew her down to that old oak,

So old, that twenty years before, a part
Falling had let appear the brand of John—
Once grovelike, each huge arm a tree, but now
The broken base of a black tower, a cave
Of touchwood, with a single flourishing spray.
There the manorial lord too curiously
Raking in that millennial touchwood-dust
Found for himself a bitter treasure-trove ;
Burst his own wyvern on the seal, and read
Writhing a letter from his child, for which
Came at the moment Leolin's emissary,
A crippled lad, and coming turn'd to fly,
But scared with threats of jail and halter gave
To him that fluster'd his poor parish wits
The letter which he brought, and swore besides
To play their go-between as heretofore
Nor let them know themselves betray'd ; and then,
Soul-stricken at their kindness to him, went
Hating his own lean heart and miserable.

Thenceforward oft from out a despot dream
The father panting woke, and oft, as dawn
Aroused the black republic on his elms,
Sweeping the frothfly from the fescue brush'd
Thro' the dim meadow toward his treasure-trove,
Seized it, took home, and to my lady,—who made
A downward crescent of her minion mouth,

Listless in all despondence,—read ; and tore,
As if the living passion symbol'd there
Were living nerves to feel the rent ; and burnt,
Now chafing at his own great self defied,
Now striking on huge stumbling-blocks of scorn
In babyisms, and dear diminutives
Scatter'd all over the vocabulary
Of such a love as like a chidden child,
After much wailing, hush'd itself at last
Hopeless of answer : then tho' Averill wrote
And bad him with good heart sustain himself—
All would be well—the lover heeded not,
But passionately restless came and went,
And rustling once at night about the place,
There by a keeper shot at, slightly hurt,
Raging return'd : nor was it well for her
Kept to the garden now, and grove of pines,
Watch'd even there ; and one was set to watch
The watcher, and Sir Aylmer watch'd them all,
Yet bitterer from his readings : once indeed,
Warm'd with his wines, or taking pride in her,
She look'd so sweet, he kiss'd her tenderly
Not knowing what possess'd him : that one kiss
Was Leolin's one strong rival upon earth ;
Seconded, for my lady follow'd suit,
Seem'd hope's returning rose : and then ensued
A Martin's summer of his faded love,

Or ordeal by kindness ; after this
He seldom crost his child without a sneer ;
The mother flow'd in shallower acrimonies :
Never one kindly smile, one kindly word :
So that the gentle creature shut from all
Her charitable use, and face to face
With twenty months of silence, slowly lost
Nor greatly cared to lose, her hold on life.
Last, some low fever ranging round to spy
The weakness of a people or a house,
Like flies that haunt a wound, or deer, or men,
Or almost all that is, hurting the hurt—
Save Christ as we believe him—found the girl
And flung her down upon a couch of fire,
Where careless of the household faces near,
And crying upon the name of Leolin,
She, and with her the race of Aylmer, past.

Star to star vibrates light : may soul to soul
Strike thro' a finer element of her own ?
So,—from afar,—touch as at once ? or why
That night, that moment, when she named his
name,
Did the keen shriek 'Yes love, yes, Edith, yes,'
Shrill, till the comrade of his chambers woke,
And came upon him half-arisen from sleep,
With a weird bright eye, sweating and trembling,

His hair as it were crackling into flames,
His body half flung forward in pursuit,
And his long arms stretch'd as to grasp a flyer :
Nor knew he wherefore he had made the cry ;
And being much befool'd and idioted
By the rough amity of the other, sank
As into sleep again. The second day,
My lady's Indian kinsman rushing in,
A breaker of the bitter news from home,
Found a dead man, a letter edged with death
Beside him, and the dagger which himself
Gave Edith, redde'n'd with no bandit's blood :
'From Edith' was engraven on the blade.

Then Averill went and gazed upon his death.
And when he came again, his flock believed—
Beholding how the years which are not Time's
Had blasted him—that many thousand days
Were clipt by horror from his term of life.
Yet the sad mother, for the second death
Scarce touch'd her thro' that nearness of the first,
And being used to find her pastor texts,
Sent to the harrow'd brother, praying him
To speak before the people of her child,
And fixt the Sabbath. Darkly that day rose :
Autumn's mock sunshine of the faded woods
Was all the life of it ; for hard on these,

A breathless burthen of low-folded heavens
Stified and chill'd at once ; but every roof
Sent out a listener : many too had known
Edith among the hamlets round, and since
The parents' harshness and the hapless loves
And double death were widely murmur'd, left
Their own gray tower, or plain-faced tabernacle,
To hear him ; all in mourning these, and those
With blots of it about them, ribbon, glove
Or kerchief ; while the church,—one night, except
For greenish glimmerings thro' the lancets,—made
Still paler the pale head of him, who tower'd
Above them, with his hopes in either grave.

· Long o'er his bent brows linger'd Averill,
His face magnetic to the hand from which
Livid he pluck'd it forth, and labour'd thro'
His brief prayer-prelude, gave the verse 'Behold,
Your house is left unto you desolate !'
But lapsed into so long a pause again
As half amazed half frightened all his flock :
Then from his height and loneliness of grief
Bore down in flood, and dash'd his angry heart
Against the desolations of the world.

Never since our bad earth became one sea,
Which rolling o'er the palaces of the proud,

And all but those who knew the living God—
 Eight that were left to make a purer world—
 When since had flood, fire, earthquake, thunder,
 wrought

Such waste and havock as the idolatries,
 Which from the low light of mortality
 Shot up their shadows to the Heaven of Heavens,
 And worshipt their own darkness in the Highest?
 'Gash thyself, priest, and honour thy brute Baäl,
 And to thy worst self sacrifice thyself,
 For with thy worst self hast thou clothed thy God.
 Then came a Lord in no wise like to Baäl.
 The babe shall lead the lion. Surely now
 The wilderness shall blossom as the rose.
 Crown thyself, worm, and worship thine own
 lusts!—

No coarse and blockish God of acreage
 Stands at thy gate for thee to grovel to—
 Thy God is far diffused in noble groves
 And princely halls, and farms, and flowing lawns,
 And heaps of living gold that daily grow,
 And title-scrolls and gorgeous heraldries.
 In such a shape dost thou behold thy God.
 Thou wilt not gash thy flesh for *him*; for thine
 Fares richly, in fine linen, not a hair
 Ruffled upon the scarfskin, even while
 The deathless ruler of thy dying house

Is wounded to the death that cannot die ;
 And tho' thou numberest with the followers
 Of One who cried, " Leave all and follow me."
 Thee therefore with His light about thy feet,
 Thee with His message ringing in thine ears,
 Thee shall thy brother man, the Lord from Heaven,
 Born of a village girl, carpenter's son,
 Wonderful, Prince of peace, the Mighty God,
 Count the more base idolater of the two ;
 Crueller : as not passing thro' the fire
 Bodies, but souls—thy children's—thro' the smoke,
 The blight of low desires—darkening thine own
 To thine own likeness ; or if one of these,
 Thy better born unhappily from thee,
 Should, as by miracle, grow straight and fair—
 Friends, I was bid to speak of such a one
 By those who most have cause to sorrow for her—
 Fairer than Rachel by the palmy well,
 Fairer than Ruth among the fields of corn,
 Fair as the Angel that said " Hail !" she seem'd,
 Who entering fill'd the house with sudden light.
 For so mine own was brighten'd : where indeed
 The roof so lowly but that beam of Heaven
 Dawn'd sometime thro' the doorway ? whose the
 babe
 Too ragged to be fondled on her lap,
 Warm'd at her bosom ? The poor child of shame

The common care whom no one cared for, leapt
To greet her, wasting his forgotten heart,
As with the mother he had never known,
In gambols ; for her fresh and innocent eyes
Had such a star of morning in their blue,
That all neglected places of the field
Broke into nature's music when they saw her.
Low was her voice, but won mysterious way
Thro' the seal'd ear to which a louder one
Was all but silence—free of alms her hand—
The hand that robed your cottage-walls with flowers
Has often toil'd to clothe your little ones ;
How often placed upon the sick man's brow
Cool'd it, or laid his feverous pillow smooth !
Had you one sorrow and she shared it not ?
One burthen and she would not lighten it ?
One spiritual doubt she did not soothe ?
Or when some heat of difference sparkled out,
How sweetly would she glide between your wraths,
And steal you from each other ! for she walk'd
Wearing the light yoke of that Lord of love,
Who still'd the rolling wave of Galilee !
And one—of him I was not bid to speak—
Was always with her, whom you also knew.
Him too you loved, for he was worthy love.
And these had been together from the first ;
They might have been together till the last.

Friends, this frail bark of ours, when sorely tried,
 May wreck itself without the pilot's guilt,
 Without the captain's knowledge : hope with me.
 Whose shame is that, if he went hence with shame?
 Nor mine the fault, if losing both of these
 I cry to vacant chairs and widow'd walls,
 "My house is left unto me desolate."

While thus he spoke, his hearers wept ; but
 some,
 Sons of the glebe, with other frowns than those
 That knit themselves for summer shadow, scowl'd
 At their great lord. He, when it seem'd he saw
 No pale sheet-lightnings from afar, but fork'd
 Of the near storm, and aiming at his head,
 Sat anger-charm'd from sorrow, soldierlike,
 Erect : but when the preacher's cadence flow'd
 Softening thro' all the gentle attributes
 Of his lost child, the wife, who watch'd his face,
 Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth ;
 And 'O pray God that he hold up' she thought
 'Or surely I shall shame myself and him.'

'Nor yours the blame—for who beside your
 hearths
 Can take her place—if echoing me you cry
 "Our house is left unto us desolate"?

But thou, O thou that killest, hadst thou known,
 O thou that stonest, hadst thou understood
 The things belonging to thy peace and ours !
 Is there no prophet but the voice that calls
 Doom upon kings, or in the waste "Repent" ?
 Is not our own child on the narrow way,
 Who down to those that saunter in the broad
 Cries "Come up hither," as a prophet to us ?
 Is there no stoning save with flint and rock ?
 Yes, as the dead we weep for testify—
 No desolation but by sword and fire ?
 Yes, as your moanings witness, and myself
 Am lonelier, darker, earthlier for my loss.
 Give me your prayers, for he is past your prayers,
 Not past the living fount of pity in Heaven.
 But I that thought myself long-suffering, meek,
 Exceeding "poor in spirit"—how the words
 Have twisted back upon themselves, and mean
 Vileness, we are grown so proud—I wish'd my
 voice
 A rushing tempest of the wrath of God
 To blow these sacrifices thro' the world—
 Sent like the twelve-divided concubine
 To inflame the tribes : but there—out yonder—
 earth
 Lightens from her own central Hell—O there
 The red fruit of an old idolatry—

The heads of chiefs and princes fall so fast,
They cling together in the ghastly sack—
The land all shambles—naked marriages
Flash from the bridge, and ever-murder'd France,
By shores that darken with the gathering wolf,
Runs in a river of blood to the sick sea.
Is this a time to madden madness then?
Was this a time for these to flaunt their pride?
May Pharaoh's darkness, folds as dense as those
Which hid the Holiest from the people's eyes
Ere the great death, shroud this great sin from all!
Doubtless our narrow world must canvass it:
O rather pray for those and pity them,
Who, thro' their own desire accomplish'd, bring
Their own gray hairs with sorrow to the grave—
Who broke the bond which they desired to break,
Which else had link'd their race with times to
 come—
Who wove coarse webs to snare her purity,
Grossly contriving their dear daughter's good—
Poor souls, and knew not what they did, but sat
Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death!
May not that earthly chastisement suffice?
Have not our love and reverence left them bare?
Will not another take their heritage?
Will there be children's laughter in their hall
For ever and for ever, or one stone

Left on another, or is it a light thing
 That I, their guest, their host, their ancient friend,
 I made by these the last of all my race,
 Must cry to these the last of theirs, as cried
 Christ ere His agony to those that swore
 Not by the temple but the gold, and made
 Their own traditions God, and slew the Lord,
 And left their memories a world's curse—"Behold,
Your house is left unto you desolate"?'

Ended he had not, but she brook'd no more :
 Long since her heart had beat remorselessly,
 Her cramp't-up sorrow pain'd her, and a sense
 Of meanness in her unresisting life.
 Then their eyes vex't her ; for on entering
 He had cast the curtains of their seat aside—
 Black velvet of the costliest—she herself
 Had seen to that : fain had she closed them now,
 Yet dared not stir to do it, only near'd
 Her husband inch by inch, but when she laid,
 Wife-like, her hand in one of his, he veil'd
 His face with the other, and at once, as falls
 A creeper when the prop is broken, fell
 The woman shrieking at his feet, and swoon'd.
 Then her own people bore along the nave
 Her pendent hands, and narrow meagre face
 Seam'd with the shallow cares of fifty years :

And her the Lord of all the landscape round
Ev'n to its last horizon, and of all
Who peer'd at him so keenly, follow'd out
Tall and erect, but in the middle aisle
Reel'd, as a footsore ox in crowded ways
Stumbling across the market to his death,
Unpitied ; for he groped as blind, and seem'd
Always about to fall, grasping the pews
And oaken finials till he touch'd the door ;
Yet to the lychgate where his chariot stood,
Strode from the porch, tall and erect again.

But nevermore did either pass the gate
Save under pall with bearers. In one month,
Thro' weary and yet ever wearier hours,
The childless mother went to seek her child ;
And when he felt the silence of his house
About him, and the change and not the change,
And those fixt eyes of painted ancestors
Staring for ever from their gilded walls
On him their last descendant, his own head
Began to droop, to fall ; the man became
Imbecile ; his one word was 'desolate ;'
Dead for two years before his death was he ;
But when the second Christmas came, escaped
His keepers, and the silence which he felt,
To find a deeper in the narrow gloom

By wife and child ; nor wanted at his end
The dark retinue reverencing death
At golden thresholds ; nor from tender hearts,
And those who sorrow'd o'er a vanish'd race,
Pity, the violet on the tyrant's grave.
Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland parcell'd into farms ;
And where the two contrived their daughter's good,
Lies the hawk's cast, the mole has made his run,
The hedgehog underneath the plantain bores,
The rabbit fondles his own harmless face,
The slow-worm creeps, and the thin weasel there
Follows the mouse, and all is open field.

SEA DREAMS.

A CITY clerk, but gently born and bred ;
His wife, an unknown artist's orphan child—
One babe was theirs, a Margaret, three years old :
They, thinking that her clear germander eye
Droopt in the giant-factoried city-gloom,
Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea :
For which his gains were dock'd, however small :
Small were his gains, and hard his work ; besides,
Their slender household fortunes (for the man
Had risk'd his little) like the little thrift,
Trembled in perilous places o'er a deep :
And oft, when sitting all alone, his face
Would darken, as he cursed his credulousness,
And that one unctuous mouth which lured him,
rogue,
To buy strange shares in some Peruvian mine.
Now seaward-bound for health they gain'd a coast,
All sand and cliff and deep-inrunning cave,
At close of day ; slept, woke, and went the next,

The Sabbath, pious variers from the church,
To chapel ; where a heated pulpiteer,
Not preaching simple Christ to simple men,
Announced the coming doom, and fulminated
Against the scarlet woman and her creed ;
For sideways up he swung his arms, and shriek'd
' Thus, thus with violence,' ev'n as if he held
The Apocalyptic millstone, and himself
Were that great Angel ; ' Thus with violence
Shall Babylon be cast into the sea ;
Then comes the close.' The gentle-hearted wife
Sat shuddering at the ruin of a world ;
He at his own : but when the wordy storm
Had ended, forth they came and paced the shore,
Ran in and out the long sea-framing caves,
Drank the large air, and saw, but scarce believed
(The sootflake of so many a summer still
Clung to their fancies) that they saw, the sea.
So now on sand they walk'd, and now on cliff,
Lingering about the thymy promontories,
Till all the sails were darken'd in the west,
And rosed in the east : then homeward and to bed :
Where she, who kept a tender Christian hope,
Haunting a holy text, and still to that
Returning, as the bird returns, at night,
' Let not the sun go down upon your wrath,'
Said, ' Love, forgive him : ' but he did not speak ;

And silenced by that silence lay the wife,
 Remembering her dear Lord who died for all,
 And musing on the little lives of men,
 And how they mar this little by their feuds.

But while the two were sleeping, a full tide
 Rose with ground-swell, which, on the foremost rocks
 Touching, upjetted in spirits of wild sea-smoke,
 And scaled in sheets of wasteful foam, and fell
 In vast sea-cataracts—ever and anon
 Dead claps of thunder from within the cliffs
 Heard thro' the living roar. At this the babe,
 Their Margaret cradled near them, wail'd and woke
 The mother, and the father suddenly cried,
 'A wreck, a wreck !' then turn'd, and groaning said,

'Forgive ! How many will say, "forgive," and
 find

A sort of absolution in the sound
 To hate a little longer ! No ; the sin
 That neither God nor man can well forgive,
 Hypocrisy, I saw it in him at once.
 Is it so true that second thoughts are best ?
 Not first, and third, which are a riper first ?
 Too ripe, too late ! they come too late for use.
 Ah love, there surely lives in man and beast
 Something divine to warn them of their foes :

And such a sense, when first I fronted him,
Said, "Trust him not;" but after, when I came
To know him more, I lost it, knew him less;
Fought with what seem'd my own uncharity;
Sat at his table; drank his costly wines;
Made more and more allowance for his talk;
Went further, fool! and trusted him with all,
All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and deskwork: there is no such mine,
None; but a gulf of ruin, swallowing gold,
Not making. Ruin'd! ruin'd! the sea roars
Ruin: a fearful night!

'Not fearful; fair,'

Said the good wife, 'if every star in heaven
Can make it fair: you do but hear the tide.
Had you ill dreams?'

'O yes,' he said, 'I dream'd

Of such a tide swelling toward the land,
And I from out the boundless outer deep
Swept with it to the shore, and enter'd one
Of those dark caves that run beneath the cliffs.
I thought the motion of the boundless deep
Bore thro' the cave, and I was heaved upon it
In darkness: then I saw one lovely star
Larger and larger. "What a world," I thought,

“To live in !” but in moving on I found
Only the landward exit of the cave,
Bright with the sun upon the stream beyond :
And near the light a giant woman sat,
All over earthy, like a piece of earth,
A pickaxe in her hand : then out I slipt
Into a land all sun and blossom, trees
As high as heaven, and every bird that sings :
And here the night-light flickering in my eyes
Awoke me.’

‘That was then your dream,’ she said,
‘Not sad, but sweet.’

‘So sweet, I lay,’ said he,
‘And mused upon it, drifting up the stream
In fancy, till I slept again, and pieced
The broken vision ; for I dream’d that still
The motion of the great deep bore me on,
And that the woman walk’d upon the brink :
I wonder’d at her strength, and ask’d her of it :
“It came,” she said, “by working in the mines :”
O then to ask her of my shares, I thought ;
And ask’d ; but not a word ; she shook her head.
And then the motion of the current ceased,
And there was rolling thunder ; and we reach’d
A mountain, like a wall of burs and thorns ;

But she with her strong feet up the steep hill
Trode out a path : I follow'd ; and at top
She pointed seaward : there a fleet of glass,
That seem'd a fleet of jewels under me,
Sailing along before a gloomy cloud
That not one moment ceased to thunder, past
In sunshine : right across its track there lay,
Down in the water, a long reef of gold,
Or what seem'd gold : and I was glad at first
To think that in our often-ransack'd world
Still so much gold was left ; and then I fear'd
Lest the gay navy there should splinter on it,
And fearing waved my arm to warn them off ;
An idle signal, for the brittle fleet
(I thought I could have died to save it) near'd,
Touch'd, clink'd, and clash'd, and vanish'd, and I
 woke,

I heard the clash so clearly. Now I see
My dream was Life ; the woman honest Work ;
And my poor venture but a fleet of glass
Wreck'd on a reef of visionary gold.'

'Nay,' said the kindly wife to comfort him,
'You raised your arm, you tumbled down and broke
The glass with little Margaret's medicine in it ;
And, breaking that, you made and broke your dream :
A trifle makes a dream, a trifle breaks.'

‘No trifle,’ groan’d the husband ; ‘yesterday
I met him suddenly in the street, and ask’d
That which I ask’d the woman in my dream.
Like her, he shook his head. “Show me the books !”
He dodged me with a long and loose account.
“The books, the books !” but he, he could not wait,
Bound on a matter he of life and death :
When the great Books (see Daniel seven and ten)
Were open’d, I should find he meant me well ;
And then began to bloat himself, and ooze
All over with the fat affectionate smile
That makes the widow lean. “My dearest friend,
Have faith, have faith ! We live by faith,” said he ;
“And all things work together for the good
Of those”—it makes me sick to quote him—last
Gript my hand hard, and with God-bless-you went.
I stood like one that had received a blow :
I found a hard friend in his loose accounts,
A loose one in the hard grip of his hand,
A curse in his God-bless-you : then my eyes
Pursued him down the street, and far away,
Among the honest shoulders of the crowd,
Read rascal in the motions of his back,
And scoundrel in the supple-sliding knee.’

‘Was he so bound, poor soul ?’ said the good wife ;
‘So are we all : but do not call him, love,

Before you prove him, rogue, and proved, forgive.
 His gain is loss ; for he that wrongs his friend
 Wrongs himself more, and ever bears about
 A silent court of justice in his breast,
 Himself the judge and jury, and himself
 The prisoner at the bar, ever condemn'd :
 And that drags down his life : then comes what comes
 Hereafter : and he meant, he said he meant,
 Perhaps he meant, or partly meant, you well.'

“With all his conscience and one eye askew”—
 Love, let me quote these lines, that you may
 learn

A man is likewise counsel for himself,
 Too often, in that silent court of yours—
 “With all his conscience and one eye askew,
 So false, he partly took himself for true ;
 Whose pious talk, when most his heart was dry,
 Made wet the crafty crowsfoot round his eye ;
 Who, never naming God except for gain,
 So never took that useful name in vain,
 Made Him his catspaw and the Cross his tool,
 And Christ the bait to trap his dupe and fool ;
 Nor deeds of gift, but gifts of grace he forged,
 And snake-like slimed his victim ere he gorged ;
 And oft at Bible meetings, o'er the rest
 Arising, did his holy oily best,

Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven,
 To spread the Word by which himself had thriven."
 How like you this old satire?'

'Nay,' she said,
 'I loathe it : he had never kindly heart,
 Nor ever cared to better his own kind,
 Who first wrote satire, with no pity in it.
 But will you hear *my* dream, for I had one
 That altogether went to music? Still
 It awed me.'

Then she told it, having dream'd
 Of that same coast.

—But round the North, a light,
 A belt, it seem'd, of luminous vapour, lay,
 And ever in it a low musical note
 Swell'd up and died ; and, as it swell'd, a ridge
 Of breaker issued from the belt, and still
 Grew with the growing note, and when the note
 Had reach'd a thunderous fulness, on those cliffs
 Broke, mixt with awful light (the same as that
 Living within the belt) whereby she saw
 That all those lines of cliffs were cliffs no more,
 But huge cathedral fronts of every age,
 Grave, florid, stern, as far as eye could see,

One after one : and then the great ridge drew,
Lessening to the lessening music, back,
And past into the belt and swell'd again
Slowly to music : ever when it broke
The statues, king or saint, or founder fell ;
Then from the gaps and chasms of ruin left
Came men and women in dark clusters round,
Some crying, 'Set them up ! they shall not fall !'
And others, 'Let them lie, for they have fall'n.'
And still they strove and wrangled : and she grieved
In her strange dream, she knew not why, to find
Their wildest wailings never out of tune
With that sweet note ; and ever as their shrieks
Ran highest up the gamut, that great wave
Returning, while none mark'd it, on the crowd
Broke, mixt with awful light, and show'd their eyes
Glaring, and passionate looks, and swept away
The men of flesh and blood, and men of stone,
To the waste deeps together.

'Then I fixt

My wistful eyes on two fair images,
Both crown'd with stars and high among the stars,—
The Virgin Mother standing with her child
High up on one of those dark minster-fronts—
Till she began to totter, and the child
Clung to the mother, and sent out a cry

Which mixt with little Margaret's, and I woke,
 And my dream awed me:—well—but what are
 dreams?

Yours came but from the breaking of a glass,
 And mine but from the crying of a child.'

'Child? No!' said he, 'but this tide's roar,
 and his,

Our Boanerges with his threats of doom,
 And loud-lung'd Antibabylonianisms
 (Altho' I grant but little music there)
 Went both to make your dream: but if there
 were

A music harmonizing our wild cries,
 Sphere-music such as that you dream'd about,
 Why, that would make our passions far too like
 The discords dear to the musician. No—
 One shriek of hate would jar all the hymns of
 heaven:

True Devils with no ear, they howl in tune
 With nothing but the Devil!

“True” indeed!

One of our town, but later by an hour
 Here than ourselves, spoke with me on the shore;
 While you were running down the sands, and made
 The dimpled flounce of the sea-furbelow flap,

Good man, to please the child. She brought
strange news.

Why were you silent when I spoke to-night?
I had set my heart on your forgiving him
Before you knew. We *must* forgive the dead.'

'Dead! who is dead?'

'The man your eye pursued.
A little after you had parted with him,
He suddenly dropt dead of heart-disease.'

'Dead? he? of heart-disease? what heart had he
To die of? dead!'

'Ah, dearest, if there be
A devil in man, there is an angel too,
And if he did that wrong you charge him with,
His angel broke his heart. But your rough voice
(You spoke so loud) has roused the child again.
Sleep, little birdie, sleep! will she not sleep
Without her "little birdie"? well then, sleep,
And I will sing you "birdie."'

Saying this,
The woman half turn'd round from him she loved,
Left him one hand, and reaching thro' the night
Her other, found (for it was close beside)

And half-embraced the basket cradle-head
With one soft arm, which, like the pliant bough
That moving moves the nest and nestling, sway'd
The cradle, while she sang this baby song.

What does little birdie say
In her nest at peep of day?
Let me fly, says little birdie,
Mother, let me fly away.
Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till the little wings are stronger.
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away.

What does little baby say,
In her bed at peep of day?
Baby says, like little birdie,
Let me rise and fly away.
Baby, sleep a little longer,
Till the little limbs are stronger.
If she sleeps a little longer,
Baby too shall fly away.

'She sleeps : let us too, let all evil, sleep.
He also sleeps—another sleep than ours.
He can do no more wrong : forgive him, dear,
And I shall sleep the sounder !'

Then the man,
'His deeds yet live, the worst is yet to come.
Yet let your sleep for this one night be sound :
I do forgive him !'

'Thanks, my love,' she said,
'Your own will be the sweeter,' and they slept.

LUCRETIVS.

LUCILIA, wedded to Lucretius, found
Her master cold ; for when the morning flush
Of passion and the first embrace had died
Between them, tho' he lov'd her none the less,
Yet often when the woman heard his foot
Return from pacings in the field, and ran
To greet him with a kiss, the master took
Small notice, or austerely, for—his mind
Half buried in some weightier argument,
Or fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the Hexameter—he past
To turn and ponder those three hundred scrolls
Left by the Teacher, whom he held divine.
She brook'd it not ; but wrathful, petulant,
Dreaming some rival, sought and found a witch
Who brew'd the philtre which had power, they said,
To lead an errant passion home again.
And this, at times, she mingled with his drink,
And this destroy'd him ; for the wicked broth
Confused the chemic labour of the blood,

And tickling the brute brain within the man's
Made havock among those tender cells, and
check'd

His power to shape : he loathed himself ; and once
After a tempest woke upon a morn
That mock'd him with returning calm, and cried :

‘ Storm in the night ! for thrice I heard the rain
Rushing ; and once the flash of a thunderbolt—
Methought I never saw so fierce a fork—
Struck out the streaming mountain-side, and show'd
A riotous confluence of watercourses
Blanching and billowing in a hollow of it,
Where all but yester-eve was dusty-dry.

‘ Storm, and what dreams, ye holy Gods, what
dreams !

For thrice I waken'd after dreams. Perchance
We do but recollect the dreams that come
Just ere the waking : terrible ! for it seem'd
A void was made in Nature ; all her bonds
Crack'd ; and I saw the flaring atom-streams
And torrents of her myriad universe,
Ruining along the illimitable inane,
Fly on to clash together again, and make
Another and another frame of things
For ever : that was mine, my dream, I knew it—

Of and belonging to me, as the dog
With inward yelp and restless forefoot plies
His function of the woodland : but the next !
I thought that all the blood by Sylla shed
Came driving rainlike down again on earth,
And where it dash'd the reddening meadow,
sprang

No dragon warriors from Cadmean teeth,
For these I thought my dream would show to me,
But girls, Hetairai, curious in their art,
Hired animalisms, vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.
And hands they mixt, and yell'd and round me
drove

In narrowing circles till I yell'd again
Half-suffocated, and sprang up, and saw—
Was it the first beam of my latest day ?

'Then, then, from utter gloom stood out the
breasts,
The breasts of Helen, and hoveringly a sword
Now over and now under, now direct,
Pointed itself to pierce, but sank down shamed
At all that beauty ; and as I stared, a fire,
The fire that left a roofless Ilium,
Shot out of them, and scorch'd me that I woke.

‘ Is this thy vengeance, holy Venus, thine,
Because I would not one of thine own doves,
Not ev’n a rose, were offer’d to thee? thine,
Forgetful how my rich procœmion makes
Thy glory fly along the Italian field,
In lays that will outlast thy Deity?

‘ Deity? nay, thy worshippers. My tongue
Trips, or I speak profanely. Which of these
Angers thee most, or angers thee at all?
Not if thou be’st of those who, far aloof
From envy, hate and pity, and spite and scorn,
Live the great life which all our greatest fain
Would follow, center’d in eternal calm.

‘ Nay, if thou canst, O Goddess, like ourselves
Touch, and be touch’d, then would I cry to thee
To kiss thy Mavors, roll thy tender arms
Round him, and keep him from the lust of blood
That makes a steaming slaughter-house of Rome.

‘ Ay, but I meant not thee; I meant not her,
Whom all the pines of Ida shook to see
Slide from that quiet heaven of hers, and tempt
The Trojan, while his neat-herds were abroad;
Nor her that o’er her wounded hunter wept
Her Deity false in human-amorous tears;

Nor whom her beardless apple-arbiter
 Decided fairest. Rather, O ye Gods,
 Poet-like, as the great Sicilian called
 Calliope to grace his golden verse—
 Ay, and this Kypris also—did I take
 That popular name of thine to shadow forth
 The all-generating powers and genial heat
 Of Nature, when she strikes thro' the thick blood
 Of cattle, and light is large, and lambs are glad
 Nosing the mother's udder, and the bird
 Makes his heart voice amid the blaze of flowers :
Which things appear the work of mighty Gods.

'The Gods! and if I go *my* work is left
 Unfinish'd—*if* I go. The Gods, who haunt
 The lucid interspace of world and world,
 Where never creeps a cloud, or moves a wind,
 Nor ever falls the least white star of snow,
 Nor ever lowest roll of thunder moans,
 Nor sound of human sorrow mounts to mar
 Their sacred everlasting calm! and such,
 Not all so fine, nor so divine a calm,
 Not such, nor all unlike it, man may gain
 Letting his own life go. The Gods, the Gods!
 If all be atoms, how then should the Gods
 Being atomic not be dissoluble,
 Not follow the great law? My master held

That Gods there are, for all men so believe.
I prest my footsteps into his, and meant
Surely to lead my Memmius in a train
Of flowery clauses onward to the proof
That Gods there are, and deathless. Meant? I
meant?

I have forgotten what I meant : my mind
Stumbles, and all my faculties are lamed.

‘ Look where another of our Gods, the Sun,
Apollo, Delius, or of older use
All-seeing Hyperion—what you will—
Has mounted yonder ; since he never sware,
Except his wrath were wreak’d on wretched man,
That he would only shine among the dead
Hereafter ; tales ! for never yet on earth
Could dead flesh creep, or bits of roasting ox
Moan round the spit—nor knows he what he sees ;
King of the East altho’ he seem, and girt
With song and flame and fragrance, slowly lifts
His golden feet on those empurpled stairs
That climb into the windy halls of heaven :
And here he glances on an eye new-born,
And gets for greeting but a wail of pain ;
And here he stays upon a freezing orb
That fain would gaze upon him to the last ;
And here upon a yellow eyelid fall’n

And closed by those who mourn a friend in vain,
Not thankful that his troubles are no more.
And me, altho' his fire is on my face
Blinding, he sees not, nor at all can tell
Whether I mean this day to end myself,
Or lend an ear to Plato where he says,
That men like soldiers may not quit the post
Allotted by the Gods: but he that holds
The Gods are careless, wherefore need he care
Greatly for them, nor rather plunge at once,
Being troubled, wholly out of sight, and sink
Past earthquake—ay, and gout and stone, that break
Body toward death, and palsy, death-in-life,
And wretched age—and worst disease of all,
These prodigies of myriad nakednesses,
And twisted shapes of lust, unspeakable,
Abominable, strangers at my hearth
Not welcome, harpies miring every dish,
The phantom husks of something foully done,
And fleeting thro' the boundless universe,
And blasting the long quiet of my breast
With animal heat and dire insanity?

'How should the mind, except it loved them, clasp
These idols to herself? or do they fly
Now thinner, and now thicker, like the flakes
In a fall of snow, and so press in, perforce

Of multitude, as crowds that in an hour
Of civic tumult jam the doors, and bear
The keepers down, and throng, their rags and they
The basest, far into that council-hall
Where sit the best and stateliest of the land?

‘Can I not fling this horror off me again,
Seeing with how great ease Nature can smile,
Balmier and nobler from her bath of storm,
At random ravage? and how easily
The mountain there has cast his cloudy slough,
Now towering o’er him in serenest air,
A mountain o’er a mountain,—ay, and within
All hollow as the hopes and fears of men?

‘But who was he, that in the garden snared
Picus and Faunus, rustic Gods? a tale
To laugh at—more to laugh at in myself—
For look! what is it? there? yon arbutus
Totters; a noiseless riot underneath
Strikes through the wood, sets all the tops quivering—
The mountain quickens into Nymph and Faun;
And here an Oread—how the sun delights
To glance and shift about her slippery sides,
And rosy knees and supple roundedness,
And budded bosom-peaks—who this way runs
Before the rest—A satyr, a satyr, see,

Follows ; but him I proved impossible ;
Twy-natured is no nature : yet he draws
Nearer and nearer, and I scan him now
Beastlier than any phantom of his kind
That ever butted his rough brother-brute
For lust or lusty blood or provender :
I hate, abhor, spit, sicken at him ; and she
Loathes him as well ; such a precipitate heel,
Fledged as it were with Mercury's ankle-wing,
Whirls her to me : but will she fling herself,
Shameless upon me ? Catch her, goat-foot : nay,
Hide, hide them, million-myrtled wilderness,
And cavern-shadowing laurels, hide ! do I wish—
What ?—that the bush were leafless ? or to whelm
All of them in one massacre ? O ye Gods,
I know you careless, yet, behold, to you
From childly wont and ancient use I call—
I thought I lived securely as yourselves—
No lewdness, narrowing envy, monkey-spite,
No madness of ambition, avarice, none :
No larger feast than under plane or pine
With neighbours laid along the grass, to take
Only such cups as left us friendly-warm,
Affirming each his own philosophy—
Nothing to mar the sober majesties
Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life.
But now it seems some unseen monster lays

His vast and filthy hands upon my will,
Wrenching it backward into his ; and spoils
My bliss in being ; and it was not great ;
For save when shutting reasons up in rhythm,
Or Heliconian honey in living words,
To make a truth less harsh, I often grew
Tired of so much within our little life,
Or of so little in our little life—
Poor little life that toddles half an hour
Crown'd with a flower or two, and there an end—
And since the nobler pleasure seems to fade,
Why should I, beastlike as I find myself,
Not manlike end myself?—our privilege—
What beast has heart to do it? And what man,
What Roman would be dragg'd in triumph thus?
Not I ; not he, who bears one name with her
Whose death-blow struck the dateless doom of kings,
When, brooking not the Tarquin in her veins,
She made her blood in sight of Collatine
And all his peers, flushing the guiltless air,
Spout from the maiden fountain in her heart.
And from it sprang the Commonwealth, which
breaks
As I am breaking now !

‘ And therefore now

Let her, that is the womb and tomb of all,

Great Nature, take, and forcing far apart
Those blind beginnings that have made me man,
Dash them anew together at her will
Thro' all her cycles—into man once more,
Or beast or bird or fish, or opulent flower :
But till this cosmic order everywhere
Shatter'd into one earthquake in one day
Cracks all to pieces,—and that hour perhaps
Is not so far when momentary man
Shall seem no more a something to himself,
But he, his hopes and hates, his homes and fanes,
And even his bones long laid within the grave,
The very sides of the grave itself shall pass,
Vanishing, atom and void, atom and void,
Into the unseen for ever,—till that hour,
My golden work in which I told a truth
That stays the rolling Ixionian wheel,
That numbs the Fury's ringlet-snake, and plucks
The mortal soul from out immortal hell,
Shall stand : ay, surely : then it fails at last
And perishes as I must ; for O Thou,
Passionless bride, divine Tranquillity,
Yearn'd after by the wisest of the wise,
Who fail to find thee, being as thou art
Without one pleasure and without one pain,
Howbeit I know thou surely must be mine
Or soon or late, yet out of season, thus

I woo thee roughly, for thou carest not
How roughly men may woo thee so they win—
Thus—thus : the soul flies out and dies in the air.'

With that he drove the knife into his side :
She heard him raging, heard him fall ; ran in,
Beat breast, tore hair, cried out upon herself
As having fail'd in duty to him, shriek'd
That she but meant to win him back, fell on him,
Clasp'd, kiss'd him, wail'd : he answer'd, 'Care not
thou !

Thy duty? What is duty? Fare thee well !'

ODE ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF
WELLINGTON.

PUBLISHED IN 1852.

I.

BURY the Great Duke
With an empire's lamentation,
Let us bury the Great Duke
To the noise of the mourning of a mighty
nation,
Mourning when their leaders fall,
Warriors carry the warrior's pall,
And sorrow darkens hamlet and hall.

II.

Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?
Here, in streaming London's central roar.
Let the sound of those he wrought for,
And the feet of those he fought for,
Echo round his bones for evermore.

III.

Lead out the pageant : sad and slow,
As fits an universal woe,
Let the long long procession go,
And let the sorrowing crowd about it grow,
And let the mournful martial music blow ;
The last great Englishman is low.

IV.

Mourn, for to us he seems the last,
Remembering all his greatness in the Past.
No more in soldier fashion will he greet
With lifted hand the gazer in the street.
O friends, our chief state-oracle is mute :
Mourn for the man of long-enduring blood,
The statesman-warrior, moderate, resolute,
Whole in himself, a common good.
Mourn for the man of amplest influence,
Yet clearest of ambitious crime,
Our greatest yet with least pretence,
Great in council and great in war,
Foremost captain of his time,
Rich in saving common-sense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime.

O good gray head which all men knew,
O voice from which their omens all men drew,
O iron nerve to true occasion true,
O fall'n at length that tower of strength
Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew !
Such was he whom we deplore.
The long self-sacrifice of life is o'er.
The great World-victor's victor will be seen no
more.

v.

All is over and done :
Render thanks to the Giver,
England, for thy son.
Let the bell be toll'd.
Render thanks to the Giver,
And render him to the mould.
Under the cross of gold
That shines over city and river,
There he shall rest for ever
Among the wise and the bold.
Let the bell be toll'd :
And a reverent people behold
The towering car, the sable steeds :
Bright let it be with its blazon'd deeds,
Dark in its funeral fold.
Let the bell be toll'd :

And a deeper knell in the heart be knoll'd ;
And the sound of the sorrowing anthem roll'd
Thro' the dome of the golden cross ;
And the volleying cannon thunder his loss ;
He knew their voices of old.
For many a time in many a clime
His captain's-ear has heard them boom
Bellowing victory, bellowing doom :
When he with those deep voices wrought,
Guarding realms and kings from shame ;
With those deep voices our dead captain taught
The tyrant, and asserts his claim
In that dread sound to the great name,
Which he has worn so pure of blame,
In praise and in dispraise the same,
A man of well-attemper'd frame.
O civic muse, to such a name,
To such a name for ages long,
To such a name,
Preserve a broad approach of fame,
And ever-echoing avenues of song.

VI.

Who is he that cometh, like an honour'd guest,
With banner and with music, with soldier and with
priest,

With a nation weeping, and breaking on my rest?

Mighty Seaman, this is he
Was great by land as thou by sea.
Thine island loves thee well, thou famous man,
The greatest sailor since our world began.
Now, to the roll of muffled drums,
To thee the greatest soldier comes ;
For this is he
Was great by land as thou by sea ;
His foes were thine ; he kept us free ;
O give him welcome, this is he
Worthy of our gorgeous rites,
And worthy to be laid by thee ;
For this is England's greatest son,
He that gain'd a hundred fights,
Nor ever lost an English gun ;
This is he that far away
Against the myriads of Assaye
Clash'd with his fiery few and won ;
And underneath another sun,
Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lisbon drew
The treble works, the vast designs
Of his labour'd rampart-lines,
Where he greatly stood at bay,
Whence he issued forth anew,
And ever great and greater grew,
Beating from the wasted vines

Back to France her banded swarms,
Back to France with countless blows,
Till o'er the hills her eagles flew
Beyond the Pyrenean pines,
Follow'd up in valley and glen
With blare of bugle, clamour of men,
Roll of cannon and clash of arms,
And England pouring on her foes.
Such a war had such a close.
Again their ravening eagle rose
In anger, wheel'd on Europe-shadowing wings,
And barking for the thrones of kings ;
Till one that sought but Duty's iron crown
On that loud sabbath shook the spoiler down ;
A day of onsets of despair !
Dash'd on every rocky square
Their surging charges foam'd themselves away ;
Last, the Prussian trumpet blew ;
Thro' the long-tormented air
Heaven flash'd a sudden jubilant ray,
And down we swept and charged and overthrew.
So great a soldier taught us there,
What long-enduring hearts could do
In that world-earthquake, Waterloo !
Mighty Seaman, tender and true,
And pure as he from taint of craven guile,
O saviour of the silver-coasted isle,

O shaker of the Baltic and the Nile,
 If aught of things that here befall
 Touch a spirit among things divine,
 If love of country move thee there at all,
 Be glad, because his bones are laid by thine !
 And thro' the centuries let a people's voice
 In full acclaim,
 A people's voice,
 The proof and echo of all human fame,
 A people's voice, when they rejoice
 At civic revel and pomp and game,
 Attest their great commander's claim
 With honour, honour, honour, honour to him,
 Eternal honour to his name.

VII.

A people's voice ! we are a people yet.
 Tho' all men else their nobler dreams forget,
 Confused by brainless mobs and lawless Powers ;
 Thank Him who isled us here, and roughly set
 His Briton in blown seas and storming showers,
 We have a voice, with which to pay the debt,
 Of boundless love and reverence and regret
 To those great men who fought, and kept it ours.
 And keep it ours, O God, from brute control ;
 O Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul
 Of Europe, keep our noble England whole,

And save the one true seed of freedom sown
Betwixt a people and their ancient throne,
That sober freedom out of which there springs
Our loyal passion for our temperate kings ;
For, saving that, ye help to save mankind
Till public wrong be crumbled into dust,
And drill the raw world for the march of mind,
Till crowds at length be sane and crowns be
just.

But wink no more in slothful overtrust.
Remember him who led your hosts ;
He bad you guard the sacred coasts.
Your cannons moulder on the seaward wall ;
His voice is silent in your council-hall
For ever ; and whatever tempests lour
For ever silent ; even if they broke
In thunder, silent ; yet remember all
He spoke among you, and the Man who spoke ;
Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power ;
Who let the turbid streams of rumour flow
Thro' either babbling world of high and low ;
Whose life was work, whose language rife
With rugged maxims hewn from life ;
Who never spoke against a foe ;
Whose eighty winters freeze with one rebuke
All great self-seekers trampling on the right :

Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named ;
 Truth-lover was our English Duke ;
 Whatever record leap to light
 He never shall be shamed.

VIII.

Lo, the leader in these glorious wars
 Now to glorious burial slowly borne,
 Follow'd by the brave of other lands,
 He, on whom from both her open hands
 Lavish Honour shower'd all her stars,
 And affluent Fortune emptied all her horn.
 Yea, let all good things await
 Him who cares not to be great,
 But as he saves or serves the state.
 Not once or twice in our rough island-story
 The path of duty was the way to glory :
 He that walks it, only thirsting
 For the right, and learns to deaden
 Love of self, before his journey closes,
 He shall find the stubborn thistle bursting
 Into glossy purples, which outredden
 All voluptuous garden-roses.
 Not once or twice in our fair island-story,
 The path of duty was the way to glory :
 He, that ever following her commands,
 On with toil of heart and knees and hands,

Thro' the long gorge to the far light has won
His path upward, and prevail'd,
Shall find the toppling crags of Duty scaled
Are close upon the shining table-lands
To which our God Himself is moon and sun.
Such was he : his work is done.
But while the races of mankind endure,
Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure :
Till in all lands and thro' all human story
The path of duty be the way to glory :
And let the land whose hearths he saved from shame
For many and many an age proclaim
At civic revel and pomp and game,
And when the long-illumined cities flame,
Their ever-loyal iron leader's fame,
With honour, honour, honour, honour to him,
Eternal honour to his name.

IX.

Peace, his triumph will be sung
By some yet unmoulded tongue
Far on in summers that we shall not see :
Peace, it is a day of pain
For one about whose patriarchal knee
Late the little children clung :

O peace, it is a day of pain
For one, upon whose hand and heart and brain
Once the weight and fate of Europe hung.
Ours the pain, be his the gain !
More than is of man's degree
Must be with us, watching here
At this, our great solemnity.
Whom we see not we revere ;
We revere, and we refrain
From talk of battles loud and vain,
And brawling memories all too free
For such a wise humility
As befits a solemn fane :
We revere, and while we hear
The tides of Music's golden sea
Setting toward eternity,
Uplifted high in heart and hope are we,
Until we doubt not that for one so true
There must be other nobler work to do
Than when he fought at Waterloo,
And Victor he must ever be.
For tho' the Giant Ages heave the hill
And break the shore, and evermore
Make and break, and work their will ;
Tho' world on world in myriad myriads roll
Round us, each with different powers,
And other forms of life than ours,

What know we greater than the soul?
On God and Godlike men we build our trust.
Hush, the Dead March wails in the people's ears:
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears:
The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears;
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust;
He is gone who seem'd so great.—
Gone; but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own
Being here, and we believe him
Something far advanced in State,
And that he wears a truer crown
Than any wreath that man can weave him.
Speak no more of his renown,
Lay your earthly fancies down,
And in the vast cathedral leave him.
God accept him, Christ receive him.

1852.

THE THIRD OF FEBRUARY, 1852.

My Lords, we heard you speak : you told us all
That England's honest censure went too far ;
That our free press should cease to brawl,
Not sting the fiery Frenchman into war.
It was our ancient privilege, my Lords,
To fling whate'er we felt, not fearing, into words.

We love not this French God, the child of Hell,
Wild War, who breaks the converse of the wise ;
But though we love kind Peace so well,
We dare not ev'n by silence sanction lies.
It might be safe our censures to withdraw ;
And yet, my Lords, not well : there is a higher law.

As long as we remain, we must speak free,
Tho' all the storm of Europe on us break ;
No little German state are we,
But the one voice in Europe : we *must* speak ;

That if to-night our greatness were struck dead,
There might be left some record of the things we
said.

If you be fearful, then must we be bold.

Our Britain cannot salve a tyrant o'er.
Better the waste Atlantic roll'd

On her and us and ours for evermore.
What! have we fought for Freedom from our prime,
At last to dodge and palter with a public crime?

Shall we fear *him*? our own we never fear'd.

From our first Charles by force we wrung our
claims.

Prick'd by the Papal spur, we rear'd,

We flung the burthen of the second James.
I say, we *never* feared! and as for these,
We broke them on the land, we drove them on the
seas.

And you, my Lords, you make the people muse

In doubt if you be of our Barons' breed—
Were those your sires who fought at Lewes?

Is this the manly strain of Runnymede?
O fall'n nobility, that, overawed,
Would lisp in honey'd whispers of this monstrous
fraud!

We feel, at least, that silence here were sin,
Not ours the fault if we have feeble hosts—
If easy patrons of their kin

Have left the last free race with naked coasts !
They knew the precious things they had to guard :
For us, we will not spare the tyrant one hard word.

Tho' niggard throats of Manchester may bawl,
What England was, shall her true sons forget ?
We are not cotton-spinners all,
But some love England and her honour yet.
And these in our Thermopylæ shall stand,
And hold against the world this honour of the land.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

I.

HALF a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
'Forward, the Light Brigade !
Charge for the guns !' he said :
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

II.

'Forward, the Light Brigade !'
Was there a man dismay'd ?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd :
Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to do and die :
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

III.

Cannon to right of them,
 Cannon to left of them,
 Cannon in front of them
 Volley'd and thunder'd ;
 Storm'd at with shot and shell,
 Boldly they rode and well,
 Into the jaws of Death,
 Into the mouth of Hell
 Rode the six hundred.

IV.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
 Flash'd as they turn'd in air
 Sabring the gunners there,
 Charging an army, while
 All the world wonder'd :
 Plunged in the battery-smoke
 Right thro' the line they broke ;
 Cossack and Russian
 Reel'd from the sabre-stroke
 Shatter'd and sunder'd.
 Then they rode back, but not
 Not the six hundred.

V.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
 Volley'd and thunder'd ;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came thro' the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
 Left of six hundred.

VI.

When can their glory fade ?
O the wild charge they made !
 All the world wonder'd.
Honour the charge they made !
Honour the Light Brigade,
 Noble six hundred !

ODE SUNG AT THE OPENING OF THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

I.

UPLIFT a thousand voices full and sweet,
In this wide hall with earth's invention stored,
And praise the invisible universal Lord,
Who lets once more in peace the nations meet,
Where Science, Art, and Labour have outpour'd
Their myriad horns of plenty at our feet.

II.

O silent father of our Kings to be
Mourn'd in this golden hour of jubilee,
For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee !

III.

The world-compelling plan was thine,—
And, lo ! the long laborious miles
Of Palace ; lo ! the giant aisles,
Rich in model and design ;

Harvest-tool and husbandry,
Loom and wheel and enginery,
Secrets of the sullen mine,
Steel and gold, and corn and wine,
Fabric rough, or fairy-fine,
Sunny tokens of the Line,
Polar marvels, and a feast
Of wonder, out of West and East,
And shapes and hues of Art divine !
All of beauty, all of use,
That one fair planet can produce,
 Brought from under every star,
Blown from over every main,
And mixt, as life is mixt with pain,
 The works of peace with works of war.

IV.

Is the goal so far away ?
Far, how far no tongue can say,
Let us dream our dream to-day.

V.

O ye, the wise who think, the wise who reign,
From growing commerce loose her latest chain,
And let the fair white-wing'd peacemaker fly
To happy havens under all the sky,

And mix the seasons and the golden hours ;
Till each man find his own in all men's good,
And all men work in noble brotherhood,
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers,
And ruling by obeying Nature's powers,
And gathering all the fruits of earth and crown'd with
all her flowers.

A WELCOME TO ALEXANDRA.

MARCH 7, 1863.

SEA-KINGS' daughter from over the sea,
Alexandra !

Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,
But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra !

Welcome her, thunders of fort and of fleet !
Welcome her, thundering cheer of the street !
Welcome her, all things youthful and sweet,
Scatter the blossom under her feet !
Break, happy land, into earlier flowers !
Make music, O bird, in the new-budded bowers !
Blazon your mottoes of blessing and prayer !
Welcome her, welcome her, all that is ours !
Warble, O bugle, and trumpet, blare !
Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers !
Flames, on the windy headland flare !
Utter your jubilee, steeple and spire !

The voices of our universal sea
 On capes of Afric as on cliffs of Kent,
 The Maoris and that Isle of Continent,
 And loyal pines of Canada murmur thee,
Marie Alexandrovna !

III.

Fair empires branching, both, in lusty life !—
 Yet Harold's England fell to Norman swords ;
 Yet thine own land has bow'd to Tartar
 hordes
 Since English Harold gave its throne a wife,
Alexandrovna !
 For thrones and peoples are as waifs that swing,
 And float or fall, in endless ebb and flow ;
 But who love best have best the grace to
 know
 That Love by right divine is deathless king,
Marie Alexandrovna !

IV.

And Love has led thee to the stranger land,
 Where men are bold and strongly say their
 say ;—
 See, empire upon empire smiles to-day,
 As thou with thy young lover hand in hand
Alexandrovna !

So now thy fuller life is in the west,
Whose hand at home was gracious to thy poor :
Thy name was blest within the narrow door ;
Here also, Marie, shall thy name be blest,
Marie Alexandrovna !

v.

Shall fears and jealous hatreds flame again ?
Or at thy coming, Princess, everywhere,
The blue heaven break, and some diviner air
Breathe thro' the world and change the hearts of
men,

Alexandrovna ?

But hearts that change not, love that cannot cease,
And peace be yours, the peace of soul in soul !
And howsoever this wild world may roll,
Between your peoples truth and manful peace,
Alfred—Alexandrovna !

THE GRANDMOTHER.

I.

AND Willy, my eldest-born, is gone, you say, little
Anne?

Ruddy and white, and strong on his legs, he looks like
a man.

And Willy's wife has written: she never was over-
wise,

Never the wife for Willy: he wouldn't take my advice.

II.

For, Annie, you see, her father was not the man to
save,

Hadn't a head to manage, and drank himself into his
grave.

Pretty enough, very pretty! but I was against it for
one.

Eh!—but he wouldn't hear me—and Willy, you say,
is gone.

III.

Willy, my beauty, my eldest-born, the flower of the
flock ;

Never a man could fling him : for Willy stood like a
rock.

‘ Here’s a leg for a babe of a week ! ’ says doctor ;
and he would be bound,

There was not his like that year in twenty parishes
round.

IV.

Strong of his hands, and strong on his legs, but still
of his tongue !

I ought to have gone before him : I wonder he went
so young.

I cannot cry for him, Annie : I have not long to stay ;
Perhaps I shall see him the sooner, for he lived far
away.

V.

Why do you look at me, Annie ? you think I am hard
and cold ;

But all my children have gone before me, I am so old :
I cannot weep for Willy, nor can I weep for the rest ;
Only at your age, Annie, I could have wept with the
best.

VI.

For I remember a quarrel I had with your father, my
 dear,
All for a slanderous story, that cost me many a tear.
I mean your grandfather, Annie : it cost me a world
 of woe,
Seventy years ago, my darling, seventy years ago.

VII.

For Jenny, my cousin, had come to the place, and I
 knew right well
That Jenny had tript in her time : I knew, but I would
 not tell.
And she to be coming and slandering me, the base
 little liar !
But the tongue is a fire as you know, my dear, the tongue
 is a fire.

VIII.

And the parson made it his text that week, and he
 said likewise,
That a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of
 lies,
That a lie which is all a lie may be met and fought
 with outright,
But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

IX.

And Willy had not been down to the farm for a week
and a day ;

And all things look'd half-dead, tho' it was the middle
of May.

Jenny, to slander me, who knew what Jenny had been !
But soiling another, Annie, will never make oneself
clean.

X.

And I cried myself well-nigh blind, and all of an
evening late

I climb'd to the top of the garth, and stood by the
road at the gate.

The moon like a rick on fire was rising over the dale,
And whit, whit, whit, in the bush beside me chirrupt
the nightingale.

XI.

All of a sudden he stopt : there past by the gate of
the farm,

Willy,—he didn't see me,—and Jenny hung on his arm.
Out into the road I started, and spoke I scarce knew
how ;

Ah, there's no fool like the old one—it makes me
angry now.

XII.

Willy stood up like a man, and look'd the thing that
he meant ;

Jenny, the viper, made me a mocking curtsey and went.

And I said, ' Let us part : in a hundred years it'll all
be the same,

You cannot love me at all, if you love not my good
name.'

XIII.

And he turn'd, and I saw his eyes all wet, in the sweet
moonshine :

' Sweetheart, I love you so well that your good name
is mine.

And what do I care for Jane, let her speak of you well
or ill ;

But marry me out of hand : we two shall be happy still.'

XIV.

' Marry you, Willy !' said I, ' but I needs must speak
my mind,

And I fear you'll listen to tales, be jealous and hard
and unkind.'

But he turn'd and claspt me in his arms, and answer'd,

' No, love, no ;'

Seventy years ago, my darling, seventy years ago.

XV.

So Willy and I were wedded : I wore a lilac gown ;
And the ringers rang with a will, and he gave the
ringers a crown.

But the first that ever I bare was dead before he was
born,
Shadow and shine is life, little Annie, flower and
thorn.

XVI.

That was the first time, too, that ever I thought of
death.

There lay the sweet little body that never had drawn
a breath.

I had not wept, little Anne, not since I had been a
wife ;

But I wept like a child that day, for the babe had
fought for his life.

XVII.

His dear little face was troubled, as if with anger or pain :
I look'd at the still little body—his trouble had all
been in vain.

For Willy I cannot weep, I shall see him another morn :
But I wept like a child for the child that was dead
before he was born.

XVIII.

But he cheer'd me, my good man, for he seldom said
me nay :
Kind, like a man, was he ; like a man, too, would
have his way :
Never jealous—not he : we had many a happy year ;
And he died, and I could not weep—my own time
seem'd so near.

XIX.

But I wish'd it had been God's will that I, too, then
could have died :
I began to be tired a little, and fain had slept at his
side.
And that was ten years back, or more, if I don't forget :
But as to the children, Annie, they're all about me yet.

XX.

Pattering over the boards, my Annie who left me at
two,
Patter she goes, my own little Annie, an Annie like you :
Pattering over the boards, she comes and goes at her
will,
While Harry is in the five-acre and Charlie ploughing
the hill.

XXI.

And Harry and Charlie, I hear them too—they sing
to their team :

Often they come to the door in a pleasant kind of a
dream.

They come and sit by my chair, they hover about my
bed—

I am not always certain if they be alive or dead.

XXII.

And yet I know for a truth, there's none of them left
alive ;

For Harry went at sixty, your father at sixty-five :

And Willy, my eldest-born, at nigh threescore and
ten ;

I knew them all as babies, and now they're elderly
men.

XXIII.

For mine is a time of peace, it is not often I grieve ;
I am oftener sitting at home in my father's farm at
eve :

And the neighbours come and laugh and gossip, and
so do I ;

I find myself often laughing at things that have long
gone by.

XXIV.

To be sure the preacher says, our sins should make
us sad :
But mine is a time of peace, and there is Grace to be
had ;
And God, not man, is the Judge of us all when life
shall cease ;
And in this Book, little Annie, the message is one of
Peace.

XXV.

And age is a time of peace, so it be free from pain,
And happy has been my life ; but I would not live it
again.
I seem to be tired a little, that's all, and long for rest ;
Only at your age, Annie, I could have wept with the
best.

XXVI.

So Willy has gone, my beauty, my eldest-born, my
flower ;
But how can I weep for Willy, he has but gone for an
hour,—
Gone for a minute, my son, from this room into the
next ;
I, too, shall go in a minute. What time have I to be
next ?

XXVII.

And Willy's wife has written, she never was over-wise.
Get me my glasses, Annie: thank God that I keep
my eyes.

There is but a trifle left you, when I shall have past
away.

But stay with the old woman now: you cannot have
long to stay.

NORTHERN FARMER.

OLD STYLE.

I.

WHEER 'asta beän saw long and meä liggin' 'ere aloän?
Noorse? thourt nowt o' a noorse: whoy, Doctor's
abeän an' agoän:

Says that I moänt 'a naw moor aäle: but I beänt a
fool:

Git ma my aäle, fur I beänt a-gawin' to breäk my rule.

II.

Doctors, they knaws nowt, fur a says what's nawways
true:

Naw soort o' koind o' use to saäy the things that
a do.

I've 'ed my point o' aäle ivry noight sin' I beän 'ere,
An' I've 'ed my quart ivry market-noight for foorty
year.

III.

Parson's a beän loikewise, an' a sittin' e're o' my bed.
 'The amoighty's a taäkin o' you¹ to 'issén, my friend,
 a said, *

An' a tow'd ma my sins, an's toithe were due, an' I
 gied it in hond;
 I done moy duty boy 'um, as I 'a done boy the lond.

IV.

Larn'd a ma' beä. I reckons I 'annot sä mooch to larn.
 But a cast oop, thot a did, 'bout Bessy Marris's barne.
 Thaw a knaws I hallus voäted wi' Squoire an' choorch
 an' staäte,
 An' i' the woost o' toimes I wur niver agin the raäte.

V.

An' I hallus coom'd to 's chooch afoor moy Sally wur
 deäd,
 An' 'eärd 'um a bummin' awaäy loike a buzzard-clock²
 ower my 'eäd,
 An' I niver knaw'd whot a meän'd but I thowt a 'ad
 summut to säy,
 An' I thowt a said whot a owt to 'a said an' I coom'd
 awaäy.

¹ ou as in hour.² Cockchafer.

VI.

Bessy Marris's barne ! tha knaws she laäid it to meä.
 Mowt a beän, mayhap, for she wur a bad un, sheä.
 'Siver, I kep 'um, I kep 'um, my lass, tha mun under-
 stond ;
 I done moy duty boy 'um as I 'a done boy the lond.

VII.

But Parson a cooms an' a goäs, an' a says it eäsy an'
 freeä
 ' The amoighty's a taäkin o' you to 'issén, my friend,'
 says 'eä.
 I weänt säy men be loiars, thaw summun said it in
 'aäste :
 But 'e reäds wonn sarmin a weeäk, an' I 'a stubb'd
 Thurnaby waäste.

VIII.

D'ya moind the waäste, my lass ? naw, naw, tha was
 not born then ;
 Theer wur a boggle in it, I often 'eärd 'um mysen ;
 Moäst loike a butter-bump,¹ fur I 'eärd 'um about an'
 about,
 But I stubb'd 'um oop wi' the lot, an' raäved an'
 rembled 'um out.

¹ Bittern.

IX.

Keäper's it wur ; fo' they fun 'um theer a-laäid of 'is
 faäce
 Down i' the woild 'enemies¹ afoor I coom'd to the
 plaäce.
 Noäks or Thimbleby—toäner² 'ed shot 'um as deäd as
 a naäil.
 Noäks wur 'ang'd for it oop at 'soize—but git ma my
 aäle.

X.

Dubbut looök at the waäste : theer warn't not feeäd
 for a cow ;
 Nowt at all but bracken an' fuzz, an' looök at it now—
 Warnt worth nowt a haäcre, an' now theer's lots o'
 feeäd,
 Fourscoor³ yows upon it an' some on it down i' seeäd.⁴

XI.

Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I meän'd to 'a stubb'd it
 at fall,
 Done it ta-year I meän'd, an' runn'd plow thruff it an' all,
 If godamoighty an' parson 'ud nobbut let ma aloän,
 Meä, wi' haäte hoonderd haäcre o' Squire's, an' lond
 o' my oän.

¹ Anemones. ² One or other. ³ ou as in hour. ⁴ Clover.

XII.

Do godamoighty knaw what a's doing a-täakin' o' meä ?
 I beänt wonn as saws 'ere a beän an' yonder a peä ;
 An' Squoire 'ull be sa mad an' all—a' dear a' dear !
 And I 'a managed for Squoire coom Michaelmas
 thutty year.

XIII.

A mowt 'a tääen owd Joänes, as 'ant not a 'aäpoth o'
 sense,
 Or a mowt 'a tääen young Robins—a niver mended
 a fence :
 But godamoighty a moost tääke meä an' tääke ma
 now
 Wi' aäf the cows to cauve an' Thurnaby hoälms to
 plow !

XIV.

Look 'ow quoloty smoiles when they seeäs ma a
 passin' boy,
 Says to thessén naw doubt 'what a man a beä sewer-
 loy !'
 Fur they knaws what I beän to Squoire sin fust a
 coom'd to the 'All ;
 I done moy duty by Squoire an' I done moy duty boy
 hall.

XV.

Squire's i' Lunnon, an' summun I reckons 'ull 'a to
 wroite,
 For whoä's to howd the lond ater meä thot muddles
 ma quoit ;
 Sartin-sewer I beä, thot a weänt niver give it to Joänes,
 Naw, nor a moänt to Robins—a niver rembles the
 stoäns.

XVI.

But summun 'ull come ater meä mayhap wi' 'is kittle
 o' steäm
 Huzzin' an' maäzin' the blessed feälds wi' the Divil's
 oän teäm.
 Sin' I mun doy I mun doy, thaw loife they says is
 sweet,
 But sin' I mun doy I mun doy, for I couldn abeär to
 see it.

XVII.

What atta stannin' theer fur, an' doesn bring ma the
 ääle ?
 Doctor's a 'toättler, lass, an a's hallus i' the owd taäle ;
 I weänt breäk rules fur Doctor, a knaws naw moor nor
 a floy ;
 Git ma my ääle I tell tha, an' if I mun doy I mun doy.

NORTHERN FARMER.

NEW STYLE.

I.

Dosn't thou 'ear my 'erse's legs, as they canters awaäy?
Proputty, proputty, proputty—that's what I 'ears 'em
saäy.

Proputty, proputty, proputty—Sam, thou's an ass for
thy paäins :

Theer's moor sense i' one o' 'is legs nor in all thy
braaäins.

II.

Woä—theer's a craw to pluck wi' tha, Sam : yon's
parson's 'ouse—

Dosn't thou know that a man mun be eäther a man
or a mouse ?

Time to think on it then ; for thou'll be twenty to weeäk.¹
Proputty, proputty—woä then woä—let ma 'ear mysén
speäk.

¹ This week.

III.

Me an' thy muther, Sammy, 'as beän a-talkin' o' thee ;
 Thou's beän talkin' to muther, an' she beän a tellin' it
 me.

Thou'll not marry for munny—thou's sweet upo'
 parson's lass—

Noä—thou'll marry for luvv—an' we boäth on us
 thinks tha an ass.

IV.

Seeä'd her todaäy goä by—Saäint's-daäy—they was
 ringing the bells.

She's a beauty thou thinks—an' soä is scoors o' gells,
 Them as 'as munny an' all—wot's a beauty?—the
 flower as blaws.

But propuppy, propuppy sticks, an' propuppy, propuppy
 graws.

V.

Do'ant be stunt :¹ taäke time : I knaws what maäkes
 tha sa mad.

Warn't I craäzed fur the lasses mysén when I wur a lad ?
 But I knaw'd a Quaäker feller as often 'as tow'd ma
 this :

'Doänt thou marry for munny, but goä wheer munny is !'

¹ Obstinate.

VI.

An' I went wheer munny war : an' thy muther coom
 to 'and,
 Wi' lots o' munny laa'id by, an' a nicetish bit o'
 land.
 Maäybe she warn't a beauty :—I niver giv it a
 thowt—
 But warn't she as good to cuddle an' kiss as a lass as
 'ant nowt ?

VII.

Parson's lass 'ant nowt, an' she weänt 'a nowt when
 'e's deäd,
 Mun be a guvness, lad, or summut, and addle¹ her
 breäd :
 Why? fur 'e's nobbut a curate, an' weänt niver git
 hissen clear,
 An' 'e maäde the bed as 'e ligs on afoor 'e coom'd to
 the shere.

VIII.

An thin 'e coom'd to the parish wi' lots o' Varsity
 debt,
 Stook to his taail they did, an' 'e 'ant got shut on 'em
 yet.

¹ Earn.

An' 'e ligs on 'is back i' the grip, wi' noän to lend 'im
 a shuvv,
 Woorse nor a far-welter'd¹ yowe: fur, Sammy, 'e married
 fur luvv.

Luvv? what's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an' 'er
 munny too,
 Maakin' 'em goä together as they've good right
 to do.
 Could'n I luvv thy muther by cause o' 'er munny laaïd
 by?
 Naäy—fur I luvv'd 'er a vast sight moor fur it: reäson
 why.

X.

Ay an' thy muther says thou wants to marry the
 lass,
 Cooms of a gentleman burn: an' we boäth on us
 thinks tha an ass.
 Woä then, propuppy, wiltha?—an ass as near as mays
 nowt²—
 Woä then, wiltha? dangtha!—the bees is as fell as
 owt.³

¹ Or fow-welter'd,—said of a sheep lying on its back.

² Makes nothing.

³ The flies are as fierce as anything.

XI.

Bræk me a bit o' the esh for his 'eäd lad, out o' the
fence !

Gentleman burn ! what's gentleman burn ? is it shillins
an' pence ?

Proputty, proputty's ivrything 'ere, an', Sammy, I'm
blest

If it isn't the saäme oop yonder, fur them as 'as it's
the best.

XII.

Tis'n them as 'as munny as breäks into 'ouses an'
steäls,

Them as 'as coats to their backs an' taäkes their regular
meäls.

Noä, but it's them as niver knaws wheer a meäl's to
be 'ad.

Taäke my word for it, Sammy, the poor in a loomp is
bad.

XIII.

Them or thir feythers, tha sees, mun 'a beän a laäzy lot,
Fur work mun 'a gone to the gittin' whiniver munny
was got.

Feyther 'ad ammost nowt ; leästways 'is munny was 'id.
But 'e tued an' moil'd 'issén deäd, an' 'e died a good
un, 'e did.

XIV.

Look thou theer wheer Wigglesby beck cooms out
by the 'ill!

Feyther run oop to the farm, an' I runs oop to the mill;
An' I'll run oop to the brig, an' that thou'll live to see;
And if thou marries a good un I'll leäve the land to
thee.

XV.

Thim's my noätions, Sammy, wheerby I means to
stick;

But if thou marries a bad un, I'll leäve the land to
Dick.—

Coom oop, proputty, proputty—that's what I 'ears 'im
saäy—

Proputty, proputty, proputty—canter an' canter awaäy.

THE DAISY.

WRITTEN AT EDINBURGH.

O LOVE, what hours were thine and mine,
In lands of palm and southern pine ;
 In lands of palm, of orange-blossom,
Of olive, aloe, and maize and vine.

What Roman strength Turbìa show'd
In ruin, by the mountain road ;
 How like a gem, beneath, the city
Of little Monaco, basking, glow'd.

How richly down the rocky dell
The torrent vineyard streaming fell
 To meet the sun and sunny waters,
That only heaved with a summer swell.

What slender campanili grew
By bays, the peacock's neck in hue ;
 Where, here and there, on sandy beaches
A milky-bell'd amaryllis blew.

How young Columbus seem'd to rove,
Yet present in his natal grove,
 Now watching high on mountain cornice,
And steering, now, from a purple cove,

Now pacing mute by ocean's rim ;
Till, in a narrow street and dim,
 I stay'd the wheels at Cogoletto,
And drank, and loyally drank to him.

Nor knew we well what pleased us most,
Not the clipt palm of which they boast ;
 But distant colour, happy hamlet,
A moulder'd citadel on the coast,

Or tower, or high hill-convent, seen
A light amid its olives green ;
 Or olive-hoary cape in ocean ;
Or rosy blossom in hot ravine,

Where oleanders flush'd the bed
Of silent torrents, gravel-spread ;
 And, crossing, oft we saw the glisten
Of ice, far up on a mountain head.

We loved that hall, tho' white and cold,
Those niched shapes of noble mould,
 A princely people's awful princes,
The grave, severe Genovese of old.

At Florence too what golden hours,
In those long galleries, were ours ;
 What drives about the fresh Cascinè,
Or walks in Boboli's ducal bowers.

In bright vignettes, and each complete,
Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet,
 Or palace, how the city glitter'd,
Thro' cypress avenues, at our feet.

But when we crost the Lombard plain
Remember what a plague of rain ;
 Of rain at Reggio, rain at Parma ;
At Lodi, rain, Piacenza, rain.

And stern and sad (so rare the smiles
Of sunlight) look'd the Lombard piles ;
 Porch-pillars on the lion resting,
And sombre, old, colonnaded aisles.

O Milan, O the chanting quires,
The giant windows' blazon'd fires,
 The height, the space, the gloom, the glory !
A mount of marble, a hundred spires !

I climb'd the roofs at break of day ;
Sun-smitten Alps before me lay.
 I stood among the silent statues,
And statued pinnacles, mute as they.

How faintly-flush'd, how phantom-fair,
Was Monte Rosa, hanging there
 A thousand shadowy-pencill'd valleys
And snowy dells in a golden air.

Remember how we came at last
To Como ; shower and storm and blast
 Had blown the lake beyond his limit,
And all was flooded ; and how we past

From Como, when the light was gray,
And in my head, for half the day,
 The rich Virgilian rustic measure
Of Lari Maxume, all the way,

Like ballad-burthen music, kept,
As on The Lariano crept
 To that fair port below the castle
Of Queen Theodolind, where we slept ;

Or hardly slept, but watch'd awake
A cypress in the moonlight shake,
 The moonlight touching o'er a terrace
One tall Agavè above the lake.

What more? we took our last adieu,
And up the snowy Splugen drew,
 But ere we reach'd the highest summit
I pluck'd a daisy, I gave it you.

It told of England then to me,
And now it tells of Italy.
 O love, we two shall go no longer
To lands of summer across the sea ;

So dear a life your arms enfold
Whose crying is a cry for gold :
 Yet here to-night in this dark city,
When ill and weary, alone and cold,

I found, tho' crush'd to hard and dry,
This nurseling of another sky
 Still in the little book you lent me,
And where you tenderly laid it by :

And I forgot the clouded Forth,
The gloom that saddens Heaven and Earth
 The bitter east, the misty summer
And gray metropolis of the North.

Perchance, to lull the throbs of pain,
Perchance, to charm a vacant brain,
 Perchance, to dream you still beside me,
My fancy fled to the South again.

TO THE REV. F. D. MAURICE.

COME, when no graver cares employ,
Godfather, come and see your boy :
 Your presence will be sun in winter,
Making the little one leap for joy.

For, being of that honest few,
Who give the Fiend himself his due,
 Should eighty-thousand college-councils
Thunder ' Anathema,' friend, at you ;

Should all our churchmen foam in spite
At you, so careful of the right,
 Yet one lay-hearth would give you welcome
(Take it and come) to the Isle of Wight ;

Where, far from noise and smoke of town,
I watch the twilight falling brown
 All round a careless-order'd garden
Close to the ridge of a noble down.

You'll have no scandal while you dine,
But honest talk and wholesome wine,
 And only hear the magpie gossip
Garrulous under a roof of pine :

For groves of pine on either hand,
To break the blast of winter, stand ;
 And further on, the hoary Channel
Tumbles a billow on chalk and sand ;

Where, if below the milky steep
Some ship of battle slowly creep,
 And on thro' zones of light and shadow
Glimmer away to the lonely deep,

We might discuss the Northern sin
Which made a selfish war begin ;
 Dispute the claims, arrange the chances ;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win :

Or whether war's avenging rod
Shall lash all Europe into blood ;
 Till you should turn to dearer matters,
Dear to the man that is dear to God ;

How best to help the slender store,
How mend the dwellings, of the poor ;
 How gain in life, as life advances,
Valour and charity more and more.

Come, Maurice, come : the lawn as yet
Is hoar with rime, or spongy-wet ;
 But when the wreath of March has blossom'd,
Crocus, anemone, violet,

Or later, pay one visit here,
For those are few we hold as dear ;
 Nor pay but one, but come for many,
Many and many a happy year.

January, 1854.

WILL.

I.

O WELL for him whose will is strong !
He suffers, but he will not suffer long ;
He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong :
For him nor moves the loud world's random
 mock,
Nor all Calamity's hugest waves confound,
Who seems a promontory of rock,
That, compass'd round with turbulent sound,
In middle ocean meets the surging shock,
Tempest-buffeted, citadel-crown'd.

II.

But ill for him who, bettering not with time,
Corrupts the strength of heaven-descended Will,
And ever weaker grows thro' acted crime,
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and suggesting still !

He seems as one whose footsteps halt,
Toiling in immeasurable sand,
And o'er a weary sultry land,
Far beneath a blazing vault,
Sown in a wrinkle of the monstrous hill,
The city sparkles like a grain of salt.

IN THE VALLEY OF CAUTERETZ.

ALL along the valley, stream that flashest white,
Deepening thy voice with the deepening of the night,
All along the valley, where thy waters flow,
I walk'd with one I loved two and thirty years ago.
All along the valley, while I walk'd to-day,
The two and thirty years were a mist that rolls away ;
For all along the valley, down thy rocky bed,
Thy living voice to me was as the voice of the dead,
And all along the valley, by rock and cave and tree,
The voice of the dead was a living voice to me.

IN THE GARDEN AT SWAINSTON.

NIGHTINGALES warbled without,
 Within was weeping for thee :
Shadows of three dead men
 Walk'd in the walks with me,
Shadows of three dead men and thou wast one
 of the three.

Nightingales sang in his woods :
 The Master was far away :
Nightingales warbled and sang
 Of a passion that lasts but a day ;
Still in the house in his coffin the Prince of
 courtesy lay.

Two dead men have I known
 In courtesy like to thee :
Two dead men have I loved
 With a love that ever will be :
Three dead men have I loved and thou art last
 of the three.

THE FLOWER.

ONCE in a golden hour
I cast to earth a seed.
Up there came a flower,
The people said, a weed.

To and fro they went
Thro' my garden-bower,
And muttering discontent
Cursed me and my flower.

Then it grew so tall
It wore a crown of light,
But thieves from o'er the wall
Stole the seed by night.

Sow'd it far and wide
By every town and tower,
Till all the people cried,
'Splendid is the flower.'

Read my little fable :

He that runs may read.

Most can raise the flowers now,

For all have got the seed.

And some are pretty enough,

And some are poor indeed ;

And now again the people

Call it but a weed.

REQUIESCAT.

FAIR is her cottage in its place,
Where yon broad water sweetly slowly glides.
It sees itself from thatch to base
Dream in the sliding tides.

And fairer she, but ah how soon to die !
Her quiet dream of life this hour may cease.
Her peaceful being slowly passes by
To some more perfect peace.

THE SAILOR BOY.

HE rose at dawn and, fired with hope,
Shot o'er the seething harbour-bar,
And reach'd the ship and caught the rope,
And whistled to the morning star.

And while he whistled long and loud
He heard a fierce mermaiden cry,
'O boy, tho' thou art young and proud,
I see the place where thou wilt lie.

'The sands and yeasty surges mix
In caves about the dreary bay,
And on thy ribs the limpet sticks,
And in thy heart the scrawl shall play.'

'Fool,' he answer'd, 'death is sure
To those that stay and those that roam,
But I will nevermore endure
To sit with empty hands at home.

‘My mother clings about my neck,
My sisters crying, “Stay for shame;”
My father raves of death and wreck,
They are all to blame, they are all to blame.

‘God help me ! save I take my part
Of danger on the roaring sea,
A devil rises in my heart,
Far worse than any death to me.’

THE ISLET.

‘WHITHER, O whither, love, shall we go,
For a score of sweet little summers or so?’
The sweet little wife of the singer said,
On the day that follow’d the day she was wed,
‘Whither, O whither, love, shall we go?’
And the singer shaking his curly head
Turn’d as he sat, and struck the keys
There at his right with a sudden crash,
Singing, ‘And shall it be over the seas
With a crew that is neither rude nor rash,
But a bevy of Eroses apple-cheek’d,
In a shallop of crystal ivory-beak’d,
With a satin sail of a ruby glow,
To a sweet little Eden on earth that I know,
A mountain islet pointed and peak’d;
Waves on a diamond shingle dash,
Cataract brooks to the ocean run,
Fairily-delicate palaces shine
Mixt with myrtle and clad with vine,

And overstream'd and silvery-streak'd
With many a rivulet high against the Sun
The facets of the glorious mountain flash
Above the valleys of palm and pine.'

'Thither, O thither, love, let us go.'

'No, no, no !

For in all that exquisite isle, my dear,
There is but one bird with a musical throat,
And his compass is but of a single note,
That it makes one weary to hear.'

'Mock me not ! mock me not ! love, let us go.'

'No, love, no.

For the bud ever breaks into bloom on the tree,
And a storm never wakes on the lonely sea,
And a worm is there in the lonely wood,
That pierces the liver and blackens the blood ;
And makes it a sorrow to be.'

CHILD-SONGS.

I.

THE CITY CHILD.

DAINTY little maiden, whither would you wander ?

Whither from this pretty home, the home where
mother dwells ?

‘Far and far away,’ said the dainty little maiden,

‘All among the gardens, auriculas, anemones,

Roses and lilies and Canterbury-bells.’

Dainty little maiden, whither would you wander ?

Whither from this pretty house, this city-house of
ours ?

‘Far and far away,’ said the dainty little maiden,

‘All among the meadows, the clover and the
clematis,

Daisies and kingcups and honeysuckle-flowers.’

II.

MINNIE AND WINNIE.

MINNIE and Winnie
Slept in a shell.
Sleep, little ladies !
And they slept well.

Pink was the shell within,
Silver without ;
Sounds of the great sea
Wander'd about.

Sleep, little ladies !
Wake not soon !
Echo on echo
Dies to the moon.

Two bright stars
Peep'd into the shell.
'What are they dreaming of ?
Who can tell ?'

Started a green linnet
Out of the croft ;
Wake, little ladies,
The sun is aloft !

THE SPITEFUL LETTER.

HERE, it is here, the close of the year,
And with it a spiteful letter.
My name in song has done him much wrong,
For himself has done much better.

O little bard, is your lot so hard,
If men neglect your pages?
I think not much of yours or of mine,
I hear the roll of the ages.

Rhymes and rhymes in the range of the times!
Are mine for the moment stronger?
Yet hate me not, but abide your lot,
I last but a moment longer.

This faded leaf, our names are as brief;
What room is left for a hater?
Yet the yellow leaf hates the greener leaf,
For it hangs one moment later.

Greater than I—is that your cry?
And men will live to see it.
Well—if it be so—so it is, you know ;
And if it be so, so be it.

Brief, brief is a summer leaf,
But this is the time of hollies.
O hollies and ivies and evergreens,
How I hate the spites and the follies !

LITERARY SQUABBLES.

AH God! the petty fools of rhyme
That shriek and sweat in pigmy wars
Before the stony face of Time,
And look'd at by the silent stars :

Who hate each other for a song,
And do their little best to bite
And pinch their brethren in the throng,
And scratch the very dead for spite :

And strain to make an inch of room
For their sweet selves, and cannot hear
The sullen Lethe rolling doom
On them and theirs and all things here :

When one small touch of Charity
Could lift them nearer God-like state
Than if the crowded Orb should cry
Like those who cried Diana great :

And I too, talk, and lose the touch
I talk of. Surely, after all,
The noblest answer unto such
Is perfect stillness when they brawl.

THE VICTIM.

I.

A PLAGUE upon the people fell,
A famine after laid them low,
Then thorpe and byre arose in fire,
For on them brake the sudden foe ;
So thick they died the people cried,
'The Gods are moved against the land.'
The Priest in horror about his altar
To Thor and Odin lifted a hand :
 'Help us from famine
 And plague and strife !
 What would you have of us ?
 Human life ?
 Were it our nearest,
 Were it our dearest,
 (Answer, O answer)
 We give you his life.'

II.

But still the foeman spoil'd and burn'd,
And cattle died, and deer in wood,
And bird in air, and fishes turn'd
And whiten'd all the rolling flood ;
And dead men lay all over the way,
Or down in a furrow scathed with flame :
And ever and aye the Priesthood moan'd,
Till at last it seem'd that an answer came
 'The King is happy
 In child and wife ;
 Take you his dearest,
 Give us a life.'

III.

The Priest went out by heath and hill ;
The King was hunting in the wild ;
They found the mother sitting still ;
She cast her arms about the child.
The child was only eight summers old,
His beauty still with his years increased,
His face was ruddy, his hair was gold,
He seem'd a victim due to the priest.
The Priest beheld him,
And cried with joy,
 'The Gods have answer'd :
 We give them the boy.'

IV.

The King return'd from out the wild,
He bore but little game in hand ;
The mother said, 'They have taken the child
To spill his blood and heal the land :
The land is sick, the people diseased,
And blight and famine on all the lea :
The holy Gods, they must be appeased,
So I pray you tell the truth to me.
They have taken our son,
They will have his life.
Is *he* your dearest ?
Or I, the wife ?'

V.

The King bent low, with hand on brow,
He stay'd his arms upon his knee :
'O wife, what use to answer now ?
For now the Priest has judged for me.'
The King was shaken with holy fear ;
'The Gods,' he said, 'would have chosen well ;
Yet both are near, and both are dear,
And which the dearest I cannot tell !'
But the Priest was happy,
His victim won :
'We have his dearest,
His only son !'

VI.

The rites prepared, the victim bared,
The knife uprising toward the blow
To the altar-stone she sprang alone,
‘Me, not my darling, no!’
He caught her away with a sudden cry;
Suddenly from him brake his wife,
And shrieking ‘*I am his dearest, I—
I am his dearest!*’ rush’d on the knife.
And the Priest was happy,
‘O, Father Odin,
We give you a life.
Which was his nearest?
Who was his dearest?
The Gods have answer’d;
We give them the wife!’

WAGES.

GLORY of warrior, glory of orator, glory of song,
Paid with a voice flying by to be lost on an endless
sea—

Glory of Virtue, to fight, to struggle, to right the
wrong—

Nay, but she aim'd not at glory, no lover of glory
she :

Give her the glory of going on, and still to be.

The wages of sin is death : if the wages of Virtue be
dust,

Would she have heart to endure for the life of the
worm and the fly ?

She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the
just,

To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a summer
sky :

Give her the wages of going on, and not to die.

THE HIGHER PANTHEISM.

THE sun, the moon, the stars, the seas, the hills and
the plains—

Are not these, O Soul, the Vision of Him who reigns?

Is not the Vision He? tho' He be not that which He
seems?

Dreams are true while they last, and do we not live
in dreams?

Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb,
Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from Him?

Dark is the world to thee : thyself art the reason why ;
For is He not all but that which has power to feel
' I am I ' ?

Glory about thee, without thee ; and thou fulfillest thy
doom

Making Him broken gleams, and a stifled splendour
and gloom.

Speak to Him thou for He hears, and Spirit with
Spirit can meet—

Closer is He than breathing, and nearer than hands
and feet.

God is law, say the wise ; O Soul, and let us rejoice,
For if He thunder by law the thunder is yet His voice.

Law is God, say some : no God at all, says the fool ;
For all we have power to see is a straight staff bent in
a pool ;

And the ear of man cannot hear, and the eye of man
cannot see ;

But if we could see and hear, this Vision—were it not
He ?

THE VOICE AND THE PEAK.

I.

THE voice and the Peak

Far over summit and lawn,

The lone glow and long roar

Green-rushing from the rosy thrones of dawn!

II.

All night have I heard the voice

Rave over the rocky bar,

But thou wert silent in heaven,

Above thee glided the star.

III.

Hast thou no voice, O Peak,

That standest high above all ?

'I am the voice of the Peak,

I roar and rave for I fall.

IV.

'A thousand voices go
To North, South, East, and West ;
They leave the heights and are troubled,
And moan and sink to their rest.

V.

'The fields are fair beside them,
The chestnut towers in his bloom ;
But they—they feel the desire of the deep—
Fall, and follow their doom.

VI.

'The deep has power on the height,
And the height has power on the deep ;
They are raised for ever and ever,
And sink again into sleep.'

VII.

Not raised for ever and ever,
But when their cycle is o'er,
The valley, the voice, the peak, the star
Pass, and are found no more.

VIII.

The Peak is high and flush'd
At his highest with sunrise fire ;
The Peak is high, and the stars are high,
And the thought of a man is higher.

IX.

A deep below the deep,
And a height beyond the height !
Our hearing is not hearing,
And our seeing is not sight.

X.

The voice and the Peak
Far into heaven withdrawn,
The lone glow and long roar
Green-rushing from the rosy thrones of dawn !

FLOWER in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies,
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but *if* I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.

1869

A DEDICATION.

DEAR, near and true—no truer Time himself
Can prove you, tho' he make you evermore
Dearer and nearer, as the rapid of life
Shoots to the fall—take this and pray that he
Who wrote it, honouring your sweet faith in him,
May trust himself; and after praise and scorn,
As one who feels the immeasurable world,
Attain the wise indifference of the wise;
And after Autumn past—if left to pass
His autumn into seeming-leafless days—
Draw toward the long frost and longest night,
Wearing his wisdom lightly, like the fruit
Which in our winter woodland looks a flower.¹

¹ The fruit of the Spindle-tree (*Euonymus Europæus*).

EXPERIMENTS.

BOÄDICEA.

WHILE about the shore of Mona those Neronian
legionaries
Burnt and broke the grove and altar of the Druid and
Druidess,
Far in the East Boädicéa, standing loftily charioted,
Mad and maddening all that heard her in her fierce
volubility,
Girt by half the tribes of Britain, near the colony
Cámulodúne,
Yell'd and shriek'd between her daughters o'er a wild
confederacy.

'They that scorn the tribes and call us Britain's
barbarous populaces,
Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me
supplicating?

Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to
be supplicated?

Hear Icenian, Catiuechlanian, hear Coritanian, Trinobant!

Must their ever-ravening eagle's beak and talon
annihilate us?

Tear the noble heart of Britain, leave it gorily quivering?
Bark an answer, Britain's raven! bark and blacken
innumerable,

Blacken round the Roman carrion, make the carcase
a skeleton,

Kite and kestrel, wolf and wolfkin, from the wilderness,
wallow in it,

Till the face of Bel be brighten'd, Taranis be propitiated.
Lo their colony half-defended! lo their colony,
Cámulodúne!

There the horde of Roman robbers mock at a barbarous
adversary.

There the hive of Roman liars worship an emperor-
idiot.

Such is Rome, and this her deity: hear it, Spirit of
Cássivëlaún!

‘Hear it, Gods! the Gods have heard it, O Icenian,
O Coritanian!

Doubt not ye the Gods have answer'd, Catiuechlanian,
Trinobant.

These have told us all their anger in miraculous
utterances,

Thunder, a flying fire in heaven, a murmur heard
aërially,

Phantom sound of blows descending, moan of an
enemy massacred,

Phantom wail of women and children, multitudinous
agonies.

Bloodily flow'd the Tamesa rolling phantom bodies of
horses and men ;

Then a phantom colony smoulder'd on the reflux
estuary ;

Lastly yonder yester-even, suddenly giddily totter-
ing—

There was one who watch'd and told me—down their
statue of Victory fell.

Lo their precious Roman bantling, lo the colony
Cámulodúne,

Shall we teach it a Roman lesson? shall we care to
be pitiful?

Shall we deal with it as an infant? shall we dandle it
amorously?

‘Hear Icenian, Catiuchlanian, hear Coritanian,
Trinobant !

While I roved about the forest, long and bitterly
meditating,

There I heard them in the darkness, at the mystical
ceremony,
Loosely robed in flying raiment, sang the terrible
prophetesses,
“Fear not, isle of blowing woodland, isle of silvery
parapets !
Tho’ the Roman eagle shadow thee, tho’ the gathering
enemy narrow thee,
Thou shalt wax and he shall dwindle, thou shalt be
the mighty one yet !
Thine the liberty, thine the glory, thine the deeds to
be celebrated,
Thine the myriad-rolling ocean, light and shadow
illimitable,
Thine the lands of lasting summer, many-blossoming
Paradises,
Thine the North and thine the South and thine the
battle-thunder of God,”
So they chanted : how shall Britain light upon auguries
happier ?
So they chanted in the darkness, and there cometh a
victory now.

‘Hear Icenian, Catiuechlanian, hear Coritanian,
Trinobant !
Me the wife of rich Prasútagus, me the lover of
liberty,

Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd
and humiliated,

Me the sport of ribald Veterans, mine of ruffian
violators !

See they sit, they hide their faces, miserable in
ignominy !

Wherefore in me burns an anger, not by blood to be
satiated.

Lo the palaces and the temple, lo the colony Cáu-
lodúne !

There they ruled, and thence they wasted all the
flourishing territory,

Thither at their will they haled the yellow-ringleted
Britoness—

Bloodily, bloodily fall the battle-axe, unexhausted,
inexorable.

Shout Icenian, Catiuechlanian, shout Coritanian,
Trinobant,

Till the victim hear within and yearn to hurry pre-
cipitously

Like the leaf in a roaring whirlwind, like the smoke in
a hurricane whirl'd.

Lo the colony, there they rioted in the city of Cúnobelíne!
There they drank in cups of emerald, there at tables
of ebony lay,

Rolling on their purple couches in their tender
effeminacy.

There they dwelt and there they rioted ; there—there
—they dwell no more.

Burst the gates, and burn the palaces, break the works
of the statuary,

Take the hoary Roman head and shatter it, hold it
abominable,

Cut the Roman boy to pieces in his lust and volup-
tuousness,

Lash the maiden into swooning, me they lash'd and
humiliated,

Chop the breasts from off the mother, dash the brains
of the little one out,

Up my Britons, on my chariot, on my chargers,
trample them under us.'

So the Queen Boädicéa, standing loftily charioted,
Brandishing in her hand a dart and rolling glances
lioness-like,

Yell'd and shriek'd between her daughters in her fierce
volubility.

Till her people all around the royal chariot agitated,
Madly dash'd the darts together, writhing barbarous
lineäments,

Made the noise of frosty woodlands, when they shiver
in January,

Roar'd as when the roaring breakers boom and blanch
on the precipices,

Yell'd as when the winds of winter tear an oak on a
promontory.

So the silent colony hearing her tumultuous adversaries,
Clash the darts and on the buckler beat with rapid
unanimous hand,

Thought on all her evil tyrannies, all her pitiless
avarice,

Till she felt the heart within her fall and flutter
tremulously,

Then her pulses at the clamouring of her enemy
fainted away.

Out of evil evil flourishes, out of tyranny tyranny buds.
Ran the land with Roman slaughter, multitudinous
agonies.

Perish'd many a maid and matron, many a valorous
legionary,

Fell the colony, city, and citadel, London, Verulam,
Cámulodúne.

IN QUANTITY.

ON TRANSLATIONS OF HOMER.

Hexameters and Pentameters.

THESE lame hexameters the strong-wing'd music of
Homer!

No—but a most burlesque barbarous experiment.

When was a harsher sound ever heard, ye Muses, in
England?

When did a frog coarser croak upon our Helicon?
Hexameters no worse than daring Germany gave us,
Barbarous experiment, barbarous hexameters.

MILTON.

Alcaics.

O MIGHTY-MOUTH'D inventor of harmonies,
O skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity,
God-gifted organ-voice of England,
Milton, a name to resound for ages ;
Whose Titan angels, Gabriel, Abdiel,
Starr'd from Jehovah's gorgeous armouries,
Tower, as the deep-domed empyrëan
Rings to the roar of an angel onset—
Me rather all that bowery loneliness,
The brooks of Eden mazily murmuring,
And bloom profuse and cedar arches
Charm, as a wanderer out in ocean,
Where some refulgent sunset of India
Streams o'er a rich ambrosial ocean isle,
And crimson-hued the stately palm-woods
Whisper in odorous heights of even.

Hendecasyllabics.

O YOU chorus of indolent reviewers,
Irresponsible, indolent reviewers,
Look, I come to the test, a tiny poem
All composed in a metre of Catullus,
All in quantity, careful of my motion,
Like the skater on ice that hardly bears him,
Lest I fall unawares before the people,
Waking laughter in indolent reviewers.
Should I flounder awhile without a tumble
Thro' this metrification of Catullus,
They should speak to me not without a welcome,
All that chorus of indolent reviewers.
Hard, hard, hard is it, only not to tumble,
So fantastical is the dainty metre.
Wherefore slight me not wholly, nor believe me
Too presumptuous, indolent reviewers.
O blatant Magazines, regard me rather—
Since I blush to belaud myself a moment—
As some rare little rose, a piece of inmost
Horticultural art, or half coquette-like
Maiden, not to be greeted unbenignly.

SPECIMEN OF A TRANSLATION OF THE
ILIAD IN BLANK VERSE.

So Hector spake ; the Trojans roar'd applause ;
Then loosed their sweating horses from the yoke,
And each beside his chariot bound his own ;
And oxen from the city, and goodly sheep
In haste they drove, and honey-hearted wine
And bread from out the houses brought, and
heap'd

Their firewood, and the winds from off the plain
Roll'd the rich vapour far into the heaven.

And these all night upon the bridge¹ of war
Sat glorying ; many a fire before them blazed :
As when in heaven the stars about the moon
Look beautiful, when all the winds are laid,
And every height comes out, and jutting peak
And valley, and the immeasurable heavens
Break open to their highest, and all the stars
Shine, and the Shepherd gladdens in his heart :

¹ Or, ridge.

So many a fire between the ships and stream
Of Xanthus blazed before the towers of Troy,
A thousand on the plain ; and close by each
Sat fifty in the blaze of burning fire ;
And eating hoary grain and pulse the steeds,
Fixt by their cars, waited the golden dawn.

Iliad VIII. 542-561.

THE WINDOW;

OR, THE SONG OF THE WRENS.

FOUR years ago Mr. Sullivan requested me to write a little song-cycle, German fashion, for him to exercise his art upon. He had been very successful in setting such old songs as 'Orpheus with his lute,' and I drest up for him, partly in the old style, a puppet, whose almost only merit is, perhaps, that it can dance to Mr. Sullivan's instrument. I am sorry that my four-year-old puppet should have to dance at all in the dark shadow of these days; but the music is now completed, and I am bound by my promise.

December, 1870.

A. TENNYSON.

THE WINDOW.

ON THE HILL.

THE lights and shadows fly!

Yonder it brightens and darkens down on the plain.

A jewel, a jewel dear to a lover's eye!

Oh is it the brook, or a pool, or her window pane,

When the winds are up in the morning?

Clouds that are racing above,
And winds and lights and shadows that cannot be still,
All running on one way to the home of my love,
You are all running on, and I stand on the slope of
the hill,
And the winds are up in the morning !

Follow, follow the chase !
And my thoughts are as quick and as quick, ever on,
on, on.
O lights, are you flying over her sweet little face ?
And my heart is there before you are come, and
gone,
When the winds are up in the morning !

Follow them down the slope !
And I follow them down to the window-pane of my
dear,
And it brightens and darkens and brightens like
my hope,
And it darkens and brightens and darkens like my fear,
And the winds are up in the morning.

AT THE WINDOW.

Vine, vine and eglantine,
Clasp her window, trail and twine !

Rose, rose and clematis,
 Trail and twine and clasp and kiss,
 Kiss, kiss ; and make her a bower
 All of flowers, and drop me a flower,
 Drop me a flower.

Vine, vine and eglantine,
 Cannot a flower, a flower, be mine ?
 Rose, rose and clematis,
 Drop me a flower, a flower, to kiss,
 Kiss, kiss—and out of her bower
 All of flowers, a flower, a flower,
 Dropt, a flower.

GONE.

Gone !
 Gone, till the end of the year,
 Gone, and the light gone with her, and left me in
 shadow here !
 Gone—flitted away,
 Taken the stars from the night and the sun from the
 day !
 Gone, and a cloud in my heart, and a storm in the air !
 Flown to the east or the west, flitted I know not where !
 Down in the south is a flash and a groan : she is there !
 she is there !

WINTER.

The frost is here,
And fuel is dear,
And woods are sear,
And fires burn clear,
And frost is here
And has bitten the heel of the going year.

Bite, frost, bite !
You roll up away from the light
The blue wood - louse, and the plump dor-
mouse,
And the bees are still'd, and the flies are
kill'd,
And you bite far into the heart of the house,
But not into mine.

Bite, frost, bite !
The woods are all the searer,
The fuel is all the dearer,
The fires are all the clearer,
My spring is all the nearer,
You have bitten into the heart of the earth,
But not into mine.

SPRING.

Birds' love and birds' song
Flying here and there,
Birds' song and birds' love,
And you with gold for hair!
Birds' song and birds' love,
Passing with the weather,
Men's song and men's love,
To love once and for ever.

Men's love and birds' love,
And women's love and men's!
And you my wren with a crown of gold,
You my queen of the wrens!
You the queen of the wrens—
We'll be birds of a feather,
I'll be King of the Queen of the wrens,
And all in a nest together.

THE LETTER.

Where is another sweet as my sweet,
Fine of the fine, and shy of the shy?
Fine little hands, fine little feet—
Dewy blue eye.

Shall I write to her? shall I go?
 Ask her to marry me by and by?
 Somebody said that she'd say no;
 Somebody knows that she'll say ay!

Ay or no, if ask'd to her face?
 Ay or no, from shy of the shy?
 Go, little letter, apace, apace,
 Fly;
 Fly to the light in the valley below—
 Tell my wish to her dewy blue eye:
 Somebody said that she'd say no;
 Somebody knows that she'll say ay!

NO ANSWER.

The mist and the rain, the mist and the rain!
 Is it ay or no? is it ay or no?
 And never a glimpse of her window pane!
 And I may die but the grass will grow,
 And the grass will grow when I am gone,
 And the wet west wind and the world will go on.

Ay is the song of the wedded spheres,
 No is trouble and cloud and storm,
 Ay is life for a hundred years,
 No will push me down to the worm,

And when I am there and dead and gone,
The wet west wind and the world will go on.

The wind and the wet, the wind and the wet !

Wet west wind how you blow, you blow !
And never a line from my lady yet !

Is it ay or no ? is it ay or no ?
Blow then, blow, and when I am gone,
The wet west wind and the world may go on.

NO ANSWER.

Winds are loud and you are dumb,
Take my love, for love will come,
Love will come but once a life.

Winds are loud and winds will pass !
Spring is here with leaf and grass :
Take my love and be my wife.

After-loves of maids and men
Are but dainties drest again :
Love me now, you'll love me then :
Love can love but once a life.

THE ANSWER.

Two little hands that meet,
Claspt on her seal, my sweet !

Must I take you and break you,
 Two little hands that meet?
 I must take you, and break you,
 And loving hands must part—
 Take, take—break, break—
 Break—you may break my heart.
 Faint heart never won—
 Break, break, and all's done.

AY.

Be merry, all birds, to-day,
 Be merry on earth as you never were merry
 before,
 Be merry in heaven, O larks, and far away,
 And merry for ever and ever, and one day
 more.

Why?

 For it's easy to find a rhyme.
 Look, look, how he flits,
 The fire-crown'd king of the wrens, from out of the
 pine!
 Look how they tumble the blossom, the mad little
 tits!
 'Cuck-oo! Cuck-oo!' was ever a May so fine?

Why?

 For it's easy to find a rhyme.

O merry the linnet and dove,
And swallow and sparrow and throstle, and have
your desire !

O merry my heart, you have gotten the wings of
love,
And flit like the king of the wrens with a crown of
fire.

Why?

For it's ay ay, ay ay.

WHEN.

Sun comes, moon comes,
Time slips away.
Sun sets, moon sets,
Love, fix a day.

'A year hence, a year hence.'
'We shall both be gray.'
'A month hence, a month hence.'
'Far, far away.'

'A week hence, a week hence.'
'Ah, the long delay.'
'Wait a little, wait a little,
You shall fix a day.'

'To-morrow, love, to-morrow,
And that's an age away.'
Blaze upon her window, sun,
And honour all the day.

MARRIAGE MORNING.

Light, so low upon earth,
You send a flash to the sun.
Here is the golden close of love,
All my wooing is done.
Oh, the woods and the meadows,
Woods where we hid from the wet,
Stiles where we stay'd to be kind,
Meadows in which we met !
Light, so low in the vale
You flash and lighten afar,
For this is the golden morning of love,
And you are his morning star.
Flash, I am coming, I come,
By meadow and stile and wood,
Oh, lighten into my eyes and my heart,
Into my heart and my blood !
Heart, are you great enough
For a love that never tires ?
O heart, are you great enough for love ?
I have heard of thorns and briers.

Over the thorns and briars,
 Over the meadows and stiles,
Over the world to the end of it
 Flash for a million miles.



APPENDIX

ALPHABET

TO —

THOU may'st remember what I said
When thine own spirit was at strife
With thine own spirit. "From the tomb
And charnel-place of purpose dead,
Thro' spiritual dark we come
Into the light of spiritual life."

God walk'd the waters of thy soul,
And still'd them. When from change to change,
Led silently by power divine,
Thy thought did scale a purer range
Of prospect up to self-control,
My joy was only less than thine.

HANDS ALL ROUND!¹

[When "Britons, guard your own," and "Hands all round" were written, my father along with many others regarded France under Napoleon as a serious menace to the peace of Europe. In later years after the Franco-German war, he was filled with admiration at the dignified way in which France was gradually gathering herself together. He rejoiced whenever England and France were in agreement, and co-operated harmoniously for the good of the world.]

FIRST drink a health, this solemn night,
A health to England, every guest ;
That man's the best cosmopolite,
Who loves his native country best.
May Freedom's oak for ever live
With stronger life from day to day ;
That man's the true Conservative
Who lops the moulder'd branch away.
Hands all round !
God the tyrant's hope confound !

¹ Feb. 9th, 1852. I must send you what Landor says in a note this morning : "'Hands all round !' is incomparably the best (convivial) lyric in the language, though Dryden's 'Drinking Song' is fine."—
JOHN FORSTER TO MRS. TENNYSON.

To this great cause of Freedom drink, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round.

A health to Europe's honest men !

Heaven guard them from her tyrants' jails !
From wrong'd Poerio's noisome den,

From iron'd limbs and tortured nails !

We curse the crimes of southern kings,

The Russian whips and Austrian rods,

We, likewise, have our evil things ;

Too much we make our Ledgers Gods,

Yet hands all round !

God the tyrant's cause confound !

To Europe's better health we drink, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round.

What health to France, if France be she,

Whom martial prowess only charms ?

Yet tell her—Better to be free

Than vanquish all the world in arms.

Her frantic city's flashing heats

But fire to blast the hopes of men.

Why change the titles of your streets ?

You fools, you'll want them all again.

Yet hands all round !

God the tyrant's cause confound !

To France, the wiser France, we drink, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round.

Gigantic daughter of the West,

We drink to thee across the flood,

We know thee most, we love thee best

For art thou not of British blood ?

Should war's mad blast again be blown,
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone,
But let thy broadsides roar with ours.
Hands all round !
God the tyrant's cause confound !
To our great kinsmen of the West, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round.

O rise, our strong Atlantic sons,
When war against our freedom springs !
O speak to Europe thro' your guns !
They *can* be understood by kings.
You must not mix our Queen with those
That wish to keep their people fools ;
Our freedom's foemen are her foes,
She comprehends the race she rules.
Hands all round !
God the tyrant's cause confound !
To our great kinsmen of the West, my friends,
And the great cause of Freedom round and round.

EXPERIMENTS.

[My father thought that quantitative English Hexameters were as a rule only fit for comic subjects, though he said : "Of course you might go on with perfect Hexameters of the following kind, but they would grow monotonous :

'High woods roaring above me, dark leaves falling about me.'"]

Some of the Hexameters in two quantitative experiments, 'Jack and the Beanstalk' and 'Bluebeard,' published by me anonymously in Miss Thackeray's *Bluebeard's Keys*, were made or amended by him, and therefore I reprint them in this Appendix. Throughout the Hexameters, by his advice, quantity, except here and there for the sake of variety, coincides with accent.]

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.

JACK was a poor widow's heir, but he lived as a drone in a
beehive,
Hardly a handstir a day did he work. To squander her
earnings
Seemed to the poor widow hard, who raved and scolded
him always.
Nought in her house was left ; not a cheese, not a loaf,
not an onion ;
Nought but a cow in her yard, and that must go to the
market.
"Sell me the cow," cried she ; then he sold it, gad ! for a
handful—

Only to think!—of beans. She shied them out thro' the window,

Cursing him: hied to her bed, there slept, but awoke in amazement,

Seeing a huge beanstalk, many leaves, many pods, many flowers,

Rise to the clouds more tall than a tall California pine-tree ;
High as a lark was Jack, scarce seen, and climbing away there.

“Nix Dolly Pals,” he shrilled ; she beheld his boots disappearing ;

Pod by pod Jack arose, till he came to a pod that alarmed him.

Bridge-like this long pod stretched out and touched on an island

Veiled in vapour. A shape from the island waved him a signal.

This was a shining maid, and Jack with an humble obeisance

Crawled to the maid. She exclaimed, “I gave those beans to ye, darling.

I am a fairy, a friend to ye, Jack ; see yonder a giant Lives, who slew your own good father, see what a fortress ! Enter it, have no fear, since I, your fairy, protect you.”

Jack marched up to the gate, in a moment passed to the kitchen

Led by the savoury smell. This giant's wife with a ladle Basted a young elephant (Jack's namesake shrieked and turned it).

Back Jack shrank in alarm : with fat cheeks peony-bulbous Ladle in hand she stood, and spake in a tone of amusement :

“Oh ! what a cramped-up, small, unsequipedalian object !”

Then from afar came steps, heavy tramps, as a pavour
 hamm'ring ;

Out of her huge moon-cheeks the redundant peony faded,
Jack's lank hair she grabbed, and, looking sad resolution,
Popped him aghast in among her saucepans' grimy recesses.
Then strode in, with a loud heavy-booted thunder of heel-
 taps,

He that had awed his wife—her giant, swarthy, colossal :
" I smell flesh of a man ; yea, wife, tho' he prove but a
 morsel,

Man tastes good." She replied, " Sure thou be'est failing
 in eyesight ;

'Tis but a young elephant, my sweetest lord, not a biped."
Down he crooked his monstrous knees and rested his
 hip-bones,

Called for his hen, said " Lay " ; so she, with a chuck
 cock-a-doodle,

Dropped him an egg pure gold, a refulgent, luminous oval,
That was her use : then he pushed her aside, cried, " Bring
 me the meat now,"

Gorged his enormous meal, fell prone, and lost recollection.
Jack from a saucepan watched his broad chest's monstrous
 upheavals :

" Now for it, hist ! " says Jack—" coast clear, and none to
 behold me,"

Since to the chamber above the flush-faced dame had
 ascended.

So Jack jumped to the ground, and seized the plump,
 money-laying,

Priceless, mystical hen ; ran forth, sped away to the
 beanstalk,

Sprang down pod by pod, with a bounding, grasshopper
 action,

Lighted on earth, whom she that bare him, fondly saluting,
Dropped a maternal tear, and dried that tear with her
apron,

Seeing him home and safe ; and after it, all was a hey-day,
Lots of loaves, and tons of cheeses, a barnful of onions ;
Cows and calves, and creams, and gold eggs piled to the
ceilings.

Ay ! but he found in a while his life of laziness irksome.

“Climb me,” the beanstalk said with a whisper. Jack,
reascending,

Swarmed to the wonderful isle once more, and high
habitation,

Well-disguised ; and marched to the fortress, passed to the
kitchen

Unseen, hied him again to the saucepans' grimy recesses,
Peeped out into the room. The plump wife, peony-bulbous,
Toasted a great constrictor ; he rolled in vast revolutions.
Then strode in, strong-booted again, with a roar, the
colossus :

Called for his harp, said “Play.” So this, with a sharp
treble ting-tong,

Played him an air, a delightful, long-drawn, exquisite hymn-
tune,

Played him an air untouched (the strings, by a mighty
magician

Wrought, were alive). Then he shouted aloud, “Wife,
bring me the meat now,”

Gorged his elongate meal ; the snake in warm revolutions,
Making his huge throat swell disappeared like Man's
macaroni :

After, he yawned and snored, fell prone, and lost recollec-
tion.

So Jack seized the melodious harp, and bolted. A murmur

“Master, master, a rascal, a rascal!” rang thro’ the harp-strings.

Jack to the beanpod sprang with a leap, and desperate hurled his

Limbs in a downward, furious, headlong precipitation,
Touched upon earth, up-glanced; his foeman’s ponderous
hob-nails

Shone from aloft: down crashed big pods, and bean
avalanches.

“Haste mother, haste mother, oh! mother, haste, and
bring me the hatchet!”

Cried little Jack. So at once she brought him an axe
double-handed.

Jack cleft clean through the haulm; that giant desperate
hurled his

Limbs in a crashing, roaring, thund’ring precipitation,
Fell to the ground stone-dead with a thump as a thump of
a meal-sack.

“I’m your master now,” said Jack to the harp at his elbow;
“There’s your old ’un! of him pray give your candid
opinion!”

Sweetly the mystical harp responded, “Master, a rascal!”

BLUEBEARD.

BLUEBEARD spake to his wife in tones of tender affection:
“Barbara, take these keys: thine husband goes on a
journey;

Such a necessity drives me to go; unwilling I leave thee;
Be thou keeper of all while Bluebeard mourns in his
absence:

All these household keys, one golden, key of a chamber

Into the which thou may'st not look, since evil awaits her,
 Curious, who shall look. So, Barbara, leave it unopen'd."
 Bluebeard parted. At once her friends rush'd all thro' the
 castle,

Into the chambers peer'd, toss'd shawls and laces about
 them,

Saw great piles of gold, gold suits of wonderful armour,
 Helmets, velvets, silks, gems, bracelets, necklaces ermine,
 Gaudy brocades, and silver spears, and gorgeous hauberks.
 Meanwhile that gold key grew warm in her ivory fingers ;
 Ah ! what vast ill on earth is caused by curious wifehood !
 Quickly she leapt as a hunted deer through gallery windings
 Straight to the chamber door ; unlock'd it, saw thro' the
 doorway

Nine fair wives in a heap of helpless decapitation.

(These had Bluebeard slain for spying into the chamber.)

Seized with affright she shriek'd ; and, falling, fainted in
 horror ;

Far from her hand in among those headless, beautiful
 Houris

Glided, alas ! the glitt'ring key : but Barbara, bending,
 Pick'd it in anguish up ; ran forth, and carefully wiped it,
 Stain'd as it was with a mark of murder, a horrible gore-
 spot,

Gore unwipeable, gore unwashable, not to be cleansèd.

Hearken ! a noise in the hall, the strong portcullis ascend-
 ing !

Bluebeard strode to his bride, and kiss'd his Barbara
 fiercely,

Thundering, "Where's my key ?" but waiting long for an
 answer

His blue beard grew dark, and writhed in an indigo blackness ;
 Barbara turn'd very pale, and all red again in an instant,

Handed him his strange key. He, roaring, "Here is a
gore-spot,

Gore unwipeable, gore unwashable, not to be cleansèd,
Gore o' my late wives' hearts. Die thou too, Barbara, join
them,"

Straight strode out for a sword. She call'd upon Anna
her sister,

"Anna, my sister, go up to the tower, and scream for
assistance."

"Come brothers ; oh, come quick ; bring swords, and smite,
and avenge us !"

Anna return'd with streaming eyes, and woefully sighing,
"Fie upon all that long, bare highway : no man approaches."
So they wept and moan'd, and groan'd for a speedy
deliv'rance.

Back to the tower once more clomb Anna, and scream'd in
a transport,

"Sister, I hear from afar rapid hoofs, as of horsemen
approaching."

"Come, brother Osman, come, brother Ali, come to the
rescue."

All in a wink those two, like wild cats, sprang thro' the
casement,

Caught Bluebeard by the beard, and dyed it a raspberry
crimson,

Making his head two halves. Then . . . Barbara dropt
'em a curtsey,

Clapt her white little hands with a laugh, and whirl'd
pirouetting.

NOTES.



NOTES.

p. 1. *THE TALKING OAK*. [First published in 1842. My father told Aubrey de Vere that "the poem was an experiment meant to test the degree in which it was in his power as a poet to humanise external nature."—ED.]

p. 3. line 15. *Bluff Harry*. Henry VIII. : "the man-minded offset" of the next stanza being Elizabeth. *Spence*, the monks' buttery.

p. 4. lines 3, 4.

*In which the gloomy brewer's soul
Went by me, like a stork.*

It is said that history "does not justify the poet in calling him a brewer." No, but that old Tory the oak calls him a brewer, as the old Cavaliers did.

Like a stork. The stork, a republican bird, is said to have gone out of England with the Commonwealth. And tho' the Commonwealth did not expire till some months after the death of Oliver, it practically went out with him. The night when he died was a night of storm.

p. 4. line 11.

In teacup-times of hood and hoop.
Queen Anne's times.

p. 4. line 15.

The modish Cupid of the day.
In many editions misprinted "modest."

p. 7. line 11. *holt*, copse.

p. 10. line 3. *those blind motions of the Spring.* Rising
of the sap.

p. 15. line 20.

Or that Thessalian growth.

[The oaks of Dodona in Epirus. The Thessalians came out of Thesprotia. Cf. Herod. vii. 176.—ED.]

The oaks are those on which the swarthy dove, flying from Thebes in Egypt, sat and pronounced that in this place should be set up an oracle of Zeus. [Cf. Soph. *Trach.* 171; Herod. ii. 55.—ED.]

p. 17. *LOVE AND DUTY.* [First published in 1842.—ED.]

p. 19. line 12. *The slow sweet hours.* Cf. Theocritus, *Idyl* xv. 104-105:

βάρδισται μακάρων ὦραι φίλαι ἀλλὰ ποθιναὶ
ἔρχονται πάντεσσι βροτοῖς αἰεὶ τι φέροισαι.

p. 20. line 14. *pathos.* This word is used in opposition to *apathetic* in line 18, page 17.

The set gray life, and apathetic end.

p. 22. *THE GOLDEN YEAR*. [First published in 1846.
—ED.]

p. 22. line 12. *daughters of the horseleech*. "The horseleech hath two daughters, crying, Give, give" (Proverbs xxx. 15).

p. 25. line 9. *high above*: "high o'erhead" original reading.

p. 25. line 11.

And buffet round the hills, from bluff to bluff.

Onomatopoeic. "Bluff to bluff" gives the echo of the blasting as I heard it from the mountain on the counter side, opposite to Snowdon.

p. 26. *ULYSSES*. [First published in 1842. Edward FitzGerald notes: "This was the Poem which, as might perhaps be expected, Carlyle liked best in the Book. I do not think he became acquainted with A. T. till after these Volumes (1842) appeared; being naturally prejudiced against one whom every one was praising, and praising for a *Sort* of Poetry which he despised. But directly he saw, and heard, the Man, he knew there was A Man to deal with: and took pains to cultivate him; assiduous in exhorting him to leave Verse and Rhyme, and to apply his Genius to Prose and *Work*."—ED.]

Carlyle wrote to me when he read *Ulysses*:

“These lines do not make me weep, but there is in me what would fill whole Lachrymatories as I read.” Cf. *Odyssey*, xi. 100-137, and Dante, *Inferno*, Canto xxvi. 90 foll. :

Quando

Mi diparti' da Circe, che sottrasse
 Me più d' un anno là presso a Gaeta,
 Prima che sì Enea la nominasse,
 Nè dolcezza di figlio, nè la pieta
 Del vecchio padre, nè il debito amore,
 Lo qual dovea Penelope far lieta,
 Vincer poter dentro da me l' ardore
 Ch' i' ebbi a divenir del mondo esperto,
 E degli vizii umani e del valore ;
 Ma misi me per l' alto mare aperto
 Sol con un legno e con quella compagna
 Picciola, dalla qual non fui deserto.
 L' un lito e l' altro vidi infin la Spagna,
 Fin nel Marrocco, e l' isola de' Sardi,
 E l' altre che quel mare intorno bagna.
 Io e i compagni eravam vecchi e tardi,
 Quando venimmo a quella foce stretta,
 Ov' Ercole segnò li suoi riguardi,
 Acciocchè l' uom più oltre non si metta ;
 Dalla man destra mi lasciai Sibilia,
 Dall' altra già m' avea lasciata Setta.
 “ O frati,” dissi, “ che per cento milia
 Perigli siete giunti all' occidente,
 A questa tanto picciola vigilia
 Dei vostri sensi, ch' è del rimanente,
 Non vogliate negar l' esperienza,

Dietro al sol, del mondo senza gente.
 Considerate la vostra semenza :
 Fatti non foste a viver come bruti,
 Ma per seguir virtute e conoscenza.”

[In the *Odyssey*, xi. 100-137, the ghost of Tiresias foretells his future to Ulysses. He is to return home to Ithaca and to slay the suitors. After which he is to set off again on a mysterious voyage. This is elaborated by the author of the *Telegoneia*. My father, like Eugammon, takes up the story of further wanderings at the end of the *Odyssey*. Ulysses has lived in Ithaca for a long while before the craving for fresh travel seizes him. The comrades he addresses are of the same heroic mould as his old comrades.—ED.]

The poem was written soon after Arthur Hallam's death, and it gives the feeling about the need of going forward and braving the struggle of life perhaps more simply than anything in *In Memoriam*.

p. 26. line 10. *the rainy Hyades*.

Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque
 Triones.

Virgil, *Aen.* i. 744.

p. 27. line 3.

I am a part of all that I have met.

Cf. “quorum pars magna fui” (Virgil, *Aen.* ii. 6).

p. 27. line 15. *spirit yearning*. [Accusative absolute. —ED.]

p. 28. lines 18, 19.

well in order smite

The sounding furrows.

ἐξῆς δ' ἐζόμενοι πολὴν ἄλα τύπτων ἔρετροῖς.

(A line frequent in Homer's *Odyssey*.)

p. 30. *TITHONUS*. Beloved by Aurora, who gave him eternal life but not eternal youth. He grew old and infirm, and as he could not die, according to the legend, was turned into a grasshopper.

[This poem was first published in the *Cornhill Magazine*, February 1860. My father writes in this year: "My friend Thackeray and his publishers had been so urgent with me to send them something, that I ferreted among my old books and found this *Tithonus*, written upwards of a quarter of a century ago, and now queerly enough at the tail of a flashy novel."—ED.]

p. 31. line 8. *the silver star*, Venus.

p. 31. line 13. *the goal of ordinance*, appointed limit.

p. 33. line 9. *I earth in earth*. "Terra in terra" (Dante). *Forget*. Will forget.

p. 34. *LOCKSLEY HALL*. [First published in 1842.—ED.] An imaginary place and imaginary hero.

Mr. Hallam said to me that the English people liked verse in trochaics, so I wrote the poem in this metre.

[Sir William Jones' prose translation of the *Moâllakât*, the seven Arabic poems (which are a selection from the work of pre-Mohammedan poets) hanging up in the temple of Mecca, gave the idea of the poem.

My father spoke and wrote of this and *Maud* and other monodramatic poems thus: "In a certain way, no doubt, poets and novelists, however dramatic they are, give themselves in their works. The mistake that people make is that they think the poet's poems are a kind of 'catalogue raisonné' of his very own self, and of all the facts of his life, not seeing that they often only express a poetic instinct, or judgment on character real or imagined, and on the facts of lives real or imagined. Of course some poems, like my *Ode to Memory*, are evidently based on the poet's own nature, and on hints from his own life."—ED.]

p. 34. line 4.

*Dreary gleams about the moorland flying over
Locksley Hall.*

I.e. while dreary gleams of light are flying across a dreary moorland,—put absolutely *radiis volantibus* (not referring to the curlews, as some commentators insist).

Edward FitzGerald notes about verses ii. and iii. : " This is all Lincolnshire coast : about Mablethorpe, where A. T. stayed much, and where he said were the finest Seas except in Cornwall."

p. 39. lines 7, 8.

*Well—'tis well that I should bluster!—Hadst
thou less unworthy proved—
Would to God—for I had loved thee more than
ever wife was loved.*

He is a passionate young man, and the same emotional nature is reproduced in old age in the second *Locksley Hall*. The whole poem represents young life, its good side, its deficiencies, and its yearnings.

p. 39. line 12. *crow*. Rooks are called crows in the Northern Counties.

p. 40. line 8.

*That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering
happier things.*

Ed ella a me : "Nessun maggior dolore,
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Nella miseria."

Dante, *Inf.* v. 121.

p. 43. lines 9, 10.

*And at night along the dusky highway near and
nearer drawn,
Sees in heaven the light of London glaring like a
dreary dawn.*

A simile drawn from old times and the top of the mail-coach. They that go by trains seldom see this.

p. 45. lines 7, 8.

*Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion
creeping nigher,
Glares at one that nods and winks behind a
slowly-dying fire.*

and *supra*, p. 37, lines 1, 2.

*Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all
the chords with might ;
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in
music out of sight.*

[my father considered two of his finest similes. The image of the lion was founded on a passage from *A Narrative of a Residence in South Africa*, by Thomas Pringle, p. 39 : "About midnight we were suddenly roused by the roar of a lion close to our tents. It was so loud and tremendous that for the moment I actually thought that a thunder-storm had burst upon us. . . . We roused up the half-extinguished fire to a roaring blaze."—ED.]

p. 45. line 10. *process of the suns*, progress of years.

p. 47. [After line 8, ending "knots of Paradise," in the original MS. was the following fine couplet :

All about a summer ocean, leagues on leagues
 of golden calm,
 And within melodious waters rolling round the
 knolls of palm.

ED.]

p. 49. line 6.

*Let the great world spin for ever down the
 ringing grooves of change.*

When I went by the first train from Liverpool to Manchester (1830) I thought that the wheels ran in a groove. It was a black night, and there was such a vast crowd round the train at the station that we could not see the wheels. Then I made this line.

p. 49. line 8. *Cathay*, the old name for China.

p. 51. *GODIVA*. [Written after his visit to Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth, and Coventry in 1840, and first published in 1842. Lady Godiva lived in the middle of the eleventh century. She was sister of Thoroldus de Bukendale in Lincolnshire, of which county she was vicecomes or sheriff. She married Leofric, Count of Leicester or Mercia, as the charter of Thoroldus published in the *Codex Diplomatic. Anglo-Sax.* vol. iv. p. 126 shows. This charter, dated 1057, commences thus: "Ego Thoroldus de Bukendale eorum nobilissimo domino meo Leofrico Comite Leycesterie et nobilissima Comitessa sua Domina Godiva sorore mea," etc.—ED.]

See Sir William Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* (1656), who writes: "The Countess Godiva, bearing an extraordinary affection to this place (Coventry), often and earnestly besought her husband that, for the love of God and the blessed Virgin, he would free it from that grievous servitude whereunto it was subject; but he, rebuking her for importuning him in a manner so inconsistent with his profit, commanded that she should thenceforward forbear to move thereon; yet she, out of her womanish pertinacity, continued to solicit him, insomuch that he told her if she would ride on horseback naked from one end of the town to the other, in sight of all the people, he would grant her request. Whereunto she replied, 'But will ye give me leave to do so?' And he replying 'Yes,' the noble lady, upon an appointed day, got on horseback naked, with her hair loose, so that it covered all her body but her legs; and thus performing her journey, she returned with joy to her husband, who thereupon granted to the inhabitants a charter of freedom. . . . In memory whereof the picture of him and his lady was set up in a south window of Trinity Church in this city about Richard II.'s time, his right hand holding a charter with these words written thereon:—

I, Luriche, for love of thee,
doe make Coventry Tol-free.'"

p. 51. line 11. *a thousand summers*. Earl Leofric died in 1057. [He and Lady Godiva were buried in the porch of the Monastery, of which there are still some ruins.—ED.]

p. 53. line 12. *wide-mouth'd heads*, gargoyles.

p. 55. *THE DAY-DREAM*. [Part of this poem, *The Sleeping Beauty*, was published in 1830, the other part was published in 1842.

Edward FitzGerald writes: "The Prologue and Epilogue were added after 1835 (when the poem was written), for the same reason that caused the Prologue of the *Morte d' Arthur*, giving an excuse for telling an old-world tale. . . . Of this second volume the *Morte d' Arthur*, *Day-Dream*, *Lord of Burleigh* were in MS. in a little red Book, from which they were read to me and Spedding of a Night, 'when all the House was mute,' at Spedding's House, Mirehouse, by Bassenthwaite Lake, in Cumberland."—ED.]

p. 64. *THE REVIVAL*. Line 9. *Pardy*, par dieu.

"Why then, belike, he likes it not, perdy."

Hamlet, III. ii. 305.

p. 65. *THE DEPARTURE*. Line 4.

In that new world which is the old.

The world of Love.

p. 66. line 6. *crescent-bark*, crescent-moon.

p. 70. *L'ENVOI*. Lines 7, 8.

*Where on the double rosebud droops
The fulness of the pensive mind.*

A recollection of the bust of Cleite.

p. 71. *EPILOGUE*. Lines 7, 8.

*Like long-tail'd birds of Paradise
That float thro' Heaven, and cannot light.*

[“The great bird of Paradise, *Paradisea apoda*, which was the first known representative of the entire family, derives its specific name from having been described by Linnæus from a skin prepared in the Papuan fashion with the wings and feet cut off” (Lydekker, *Royal Nat. Hist.*).—ED.]

p. 72. *AMPHION*. [First published in 1842. My mother writes of this poem: “Genius must not deem itself exempt from work.”—ED.]

p. 77. *ST. AGNES' EVE*. First published in *The Keepsake*, 1837. The poem is a pendant to “Sir Galahad.”

p. 78. line 16. *One sabbath*. “Are” was misprinted for “one” in *The Keepsake*. No revises were sent me.

p. 79. *SIR GALAHAD*. [First published in 1842. Edward FitzGerald notes: “Of the Chivalry Romances he said to me, ‘I could not read *Palmerin of England*, nor *Amadis*, nor any other of those Romances through. The *Morte d'Arthur* is much the best: there are

very fine things in [it]; but all strung together without Art.'"—ED.]

p. 81. line 2.

Three angels bear the holy Grail.

"The Holy Grail" was originally the Holy Dish at the Last Supper, and is probably derived from *cratella*, a little bowl. Then it was said by some to be the dish in which Joseph of Arimathæa caught the blood of Christ as He hung on the cross; afterwards by others to be the cup of sacramental wine used at the Last Supper, and to have been brought by Joseph to England. [Cf. Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, Bk. xvii. chaps. xviii.-xxii. In chap. xxii. Joseph of Arimathæa says to Sir Galahad: "Thou hast resembled me in two things, in that thou hast seen the marvels of the Sangreal, and in that thou hast been a clean maiden, as I have been and am."—ED.]

p. 83. *EDWARD GRAY*. [First written in a letter to my mother in 1840, and published in 1842.—ED.] Sir Arthur Sullivan has set this well.

p. 85. *WILL WATERPROOF'S LYRICAL MONOLOGUE*. [First published in 1842. Edward Fitzgerald writes: "The 'plump Head-waiter of The Cock,' by Temple Bar, famous for chop and porter, was rather offended when told of this poem. 'Had Mr. Tennyson dined oftener there, he would not have minded it so much,' he said. I think A. T.'s chief Dinner-resort in

these Ante-laureate Days was Bertolini's at the Newton's Head, close to Leicester Square. We sometimes called it Dirtolini's; but not seriously: for the Place was clean as well as very cheap, and the Cookery good for the Price. Bertolini himself, who came to take the money at the end of the Feast, was a grave and polite man. He retired with a Fortune, I think."—ED.]

p. 87. line 21. *raffs*, scraps.

[“ A fansie fed me ones to wryte in verse and rime,
To wing my griefe, to crave reward, to aver still my crime;
To frame a long discourse on stirring of a strawe,
To rumble rime in raffe and ruffe, yet all not worth an hawe.”

Gascoigne, *The Green Knight's Farewell to Fansie.*

ED.]

p. 90. line 15.

Sipt wine from silver, praising God.

As the bird drinks he holds up his neck. There is accordingly an old English saying about the cock “praising God” when he drinks.

p. 90. line 20.

That knuckled at the taw.

A phrase that every boy knows from the game of marbles.

- p. 93. line 15. *ana*, Shakspeariana, Scaligerana, etc.
[*Swarm'd*, caused to swarm.—ED.]
- p. 94. line 15. *Old boxes*. The pews where the diners sit [which have been transferred to the new "Cock Tavern."—ED.]
- p. 95. line 16. [One of the ancient "pint-pots neatly graven" was presented to my father by the proprietors when the old tavern was pulled down.—ED.]
- p. 96. *LADY CLARE*. [First published in 1842.—ED.]
Founded on Miss Ferrier's novel of *The Inheritance*.

The following stanza was originally in place of the existing first two stanzas, and the poem began :

Lord Ronald courted Lady Clare,
I trow they did not part in scorn,
Lord Ronald her cousin courted her,
And they will wed the morrow morn.

- p. 97. line 10. *as I live by bread* was a common phrase.
Cf. "As true as I am alive."

- p. 98. line 1.

[Peter Bayne wrote to my father in 1890:
"A serious flaw has been allowed by you to remain in one of your masterpieces, in quality if not in size. When Lady Clare's nurse tells her that she is her own child, she, Lady Clare, uses in reply the words, 'If I'm a beggar born.' The criticism of my heart tells me that Lady Clare could never have said that."]

To which my father replies: "You make no allowance for the shock of the fall from being Lady Clare to finding herself the child of a nurse. She speaks besides not without a certain anger. 'Peasant-born' would be tame and passionless."—ED.]

p. 101. *THE CAPTAIN. A LEGEND OF THE NAVY.*
[First published in 1865.—ED.] Possibly suggested by the story told of the ship *Hermione* (1797). Published first in my *Selections*, 1865.

p. 104. *THE LORD OF BURLEIGH.* [First published in 1842.—ED.] Line 8.

And a village maiden she.

Sarah Hoggins, a Shropshire maiden, became wife of the ninth Earl of Exeter in 1791.

[She is said, locally, to have often talked to her dairy-maids, and told them how much happier she was in old times. Edward Fitzgerald writes: "When this Poem was read from MS. in 1835 I remember the Author doubting if it were not too familiar with its 'Let us see the handsome houses, etc.,' for public Taste. But a Sister, he said, had liked it: *we* never got it out of our heads from the first hearing; and now, is there a greater favourite where English is spoken?"—ED.]

p. 106. lines 15, 16.

*As it were with shame she blushes,
And her spirit changed within.*

The mood changes from happiness to unhappiness, and the present tense changes to the past.

p. 108. *THE VOYAGE*. [First published in 1864.—ED.]
Life is the search after the ideal.

p. 110. line 15. *the whole sea burn'd, i.e.* with phosphorescence.

p. 112. line 8. *laws of nature were our scorn*. [We felt that the Free Will is not bound by the Laws that govern the Material Universe.—ED.]

p. 112. line 11. *the whirlwind's heart of peace*, the calm centre of the whirlwind.

p. 113. *SIR LAUNCELOT AND QUEEN GUINEVERE*.
[First published in 1842. See *The Coming of Arthur* :

And Lancelot past away among the flowers,
(For then was latter April) and return'd
Among the flowers, in May.

Edward FitzGerald notes: "Some verses of Sir Launcelot's Courtship were handed about among us in 1832 (I think) at Cambridge :

* * * * *

Life of the Life within my Blood,
Light of the Light within mine Eyes,
The May begins to breathe and bud,
And softly blow the balmy skies :
Bathe with me in the fiery Flood,
And mingle Kisses, Tears, and Sighs—

Life of the Life within my Blood,
 Light of the Light within mine Eyes!"
 ED.]

p. 113. line 12. *sparhawk*, sparrow-hawk.

p. 116. *A FAREWELL*. [To the brook at Somersby.
 First published in 1842.—ED.]

p. 117. *THE BEGGAR MAID*. [First published in 1842.
 —ED.]

"Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so trim,
 When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid."

Rom. and Jul. II. i. 14.

p. 118. *THE EAGLE*. [First published in 1851.—ED.]

p. 119. *MOVE EASTWARD, HAPPY EARTH, AND LEAVE*.
 [First published in 1842.—ED.] Line 6.
Thy silver sister-world, the moon.

p. 120. *COME NOT, WHEN I AM DEAD*. [First published
 in *The Keepsake*, 1851.—ED.] The first
 printed "But go thou by" was an error of the
 printers for "But thou, go by."

p. 121. *THE LETTERS*. [First published in 1855.—
 ED.]

p. 124. *THE VISION OF SIN*. [First published in 1842.
 Edward FitzGerald writes: "Oddly enough,
 Johnson's 'Long-expected One-and-Twenty'
 has the swing, and something of the Spirit of
 the old Sinner's Lyric."—ED.] This describes
 the soul of a youth who has given himself up
 to pleasure and Epicureanism. He at length

is worn out and wrapt in the mists of satiety. Afterwards he grows into a cynical old man afflicted with the "curse of nature," and joining in the Feast of Death. Then we see the landscape which symbolizes God, Law and the future life.

p. 134. line 8.

Of sense avenged by sense that wore with time.

The sensualist becomes worn out by his senses.

[Two lines are omitted here which were published in 1865, and were intended by my father to make the thought clearer :

Another answer'd : " But a crime of sense ?
Give him new nerves with old experience."

ED.]

p. 134. line 18. *an awful rose of dawn.* [I have heard my father say that he " would rather know that he was to be lost eternally than not know that the whole human race was to live eternally " ; and when he speaks of " faintly trusting the larger hope," he means by " the larger hope " that the whole human race would through, perhaps, ages of suffering be at length purified and saved, even those who " better not with time " ; so that at the end of this Vision we read :

God made Himself an awful rose of dawn.

ED.]

- p. 135. *To* ——. [First published in *The Examiner*, March 24, 1849. My father was indignant that Keats' wild love-letters should have been published; but he said that he did not wish the public to think that this poem had been written with any particular reference to *Letters and Literary Remains of Keats* (published in 1848), by Lord Houghton.—ED.]
- p. 137. *To E. L., ON HIS TRAVELS IN GREECE*. [First published in 1853.—ED.] Edward Lear, the well-known landscape painter and author of *Journals of a Landscape Painter in Albania and Illyria, in Calabria and in Corsica*, and of the *Book of Nonsense*.
- p. 139. *BREAK, BREAK, BREAK*. [First published in 1842.—ED.] This poem first saw the light along with the dawn in a Lincolnshire lane at 5 o'clock in the morning.
- p. 140. *THE POET'S SONG*. [First published in 1842.—ED.]
- p. 141. *THE BROOK*. [First published in 1855.—ED.] Not the brook near Somersby mentioned in *The Ode to Memory*.
- p. 141. line 14.
When all the wood stands in a mist of green.
 This I remember as particularly beautiful one spring at Park House, Kent.
- p. 143. line 8. *grigs*, crickets.

p. 144. line 7.

Still makes a hoary eyebrow for the gleam.

The arch of the bridge over the stream, through which you can look.

p. 145. line 6. *a wizard pentagram.* [A star-like five-pointed figure which was used by astrologers in the Middle Ages.—ED.]

p. 146. line 11.

Twinkled the innumerable ear and tail.

This line made in the New Forest.

p. 147. line 26.

I make the netted sunbeam dance.

Long after this line was written we¹ saw the "netted sunbeam" dance in a marvellous way in the Silent Pool near Guildford as the stream poured from the chalk over the green-sand.

p. 148. lines 12, 13.

the dome

Of Brunelleschi.

The Duomo or cathedral at Florence, the dome the work of Brunelleschi (1407).

p. 148. line 19. *converse - seasons* was too sibilant in sound, so I wrote *April-autumns*.

[My father said: "I hate sibilation in verse. Always kick the hissing geese if you can out of the boat."—ED.]

The summers in Australia are of course the winter-tides of Europe.

¹ [My father and I.—ED.]

p. 149. lines 23, 24.

*My brother James is in the harvest-field:
But she—you will be welcome—O, come in!
The Father is dead.*

p. 150. *AYLMER'S FIELD*. [Written at Farringford, and first published in 1864.—ED.] Line 3.

Like that long-buried body of the king.

This happened on opening an Etruscan tomb at the city of Tarquinii in Italy. [The warrior was seen for a moment stretched on the couch of stone, and then vanished as soon as the air touched him.—ED.]

p. 151. line 1. *wyvern* [winged two-legged dragon of heraldry.—ED.].

p. 152. line 23. *that islet in the chestnut-bloom*. [The rosy spot in the flower.—ED.]

p. 153. line 6.

Shone like a mystic star between the less.

The variable star of astronomy with its maximums and minimums of brightness, e.g. β Persei or Algol and many others.

p. 153. line 24. *fairy footings*, fairy rings.

p. 154. line 2. *What look'd a flight of fairy arrows*.
The seeds from the dandelion globe. Cf. *Gareth and Lynette*:

the flower

That blows a globe of after arrowlets.

- p.* 154. line 13. *Temple-eaten terms*. [Terms spent as a student in the Temple, when he has to eat so many dinners to keep his terms.—ED.]
- p.* 154. line 18. *The tented winter-field*. Referring to the way in which the hop poles are stacked in winter.
- p.* 154. line 21. *burr and bine* refer to the hop-plant. "Burr," the rough cone; "bine," the climbing stem.
- p.* 156. line 10. *parcel-bearded*, partly bearded. Cf. "parcel-gilt" (Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* II. i. 94).
- p.* 157. line 23. *close ecliptic*, sun of tropics.
- p.* 160. line 16. *blacksmith border-marriage*. At Gretna Green for many years a blacksmith married the runaway couples by Scotch law. In 1856 these marriages were made illegal.
- p.* 168. line 2. *the gardens of that rival rose*. The Temple garden where Somerset picked the red, Plantagenet the white roses. Cf. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iv.
- p.* 168. line 5. *Far purelier*, when the city was smaller and less smoky.
- p.* 168. line 10.
Ran a Malayan amuck against the times.
 "Amuck." Made an attack like those Malays who rush about in a frenzy and attack their fellow-men, yelling, "Amook."

p. 169. line 27.

*What amulet drew her down to that old oak,
So old, that twenty years before, a part
Falling had let appear the brand of John.*

In cutting down trees in Sherwood Forest, letters have been found in the heart of the trees, showing the brands of particular reigns—those of James I., William and Mary, and one of King John. King John's was eighteen inches within the bark.

p. 170. line 4. *The broken base.* [The trunk of the tree was hollow and decayed, with only one branch in leaf.—ED.]

p. 170. line 23. *frothfly from the fescue.* The fly that lives in the cuckoo spit on the meadow fescue, a kind of grass, *Festuca pratensis*.

p. 173. line 21.

And being used to find her pastor texts.

It is implied that she had given Averill the text upon which he preached.

p. 173. line 25. *mock sunshine.* A day without sun, the only faint resemblance to sunshine being the bright yellow of the faded autumn leaves.

p. 174. line 11. *greenish glimmerings,* greenish glass of the lancet windows.

p. 175. line 15.

No coarse and blockish God of acreage.

The Roman god Terminus, who presided over the boundaries of private properties.

- p. 175. line 25. *deathless ruler*, the soul.
- p. 177. line 2. *wasting his forgotten heart*, lavishing his neglected feelings of love.
- p. 179. line 22. *the twelve-divided concubine*. Judges xix. 29.
- p. 180. line 2. *They cling together*. He alludes to the report, horrible and hardly credible, that when the heads were taken out of the sack, two were sometimes found clinging together, one having bitten into the other in the momentary convulsion that followed decapitation.
- p. 183. line 2. *retinue*. Accent on the penultimate. Shakespeare and Milton accented this word in the same way. [Cf. *The Princess*, III. :
 Went forth in long retinue following up,
 and *Guinevere* :
 Of his and her retinue moving, they.
 ED.]
- p. 183. line 5.
Pity, the violet on the tyrant's grave.
 A chance parallel (like many others quoted in these notes). Cf. Persius, *Sat.* i. 39 :
 Nunc non e tumulo fortunataque favilla
 Nascentur violae ?
- p. 183. lines 12, 13.
*The slow-worm creeps, and the thin weasel there
 Follows the mouse.*

Original reading—

There the thin weasel, with faint hunting cry
Follows his game.

The Duke of Argyll says of them that in hunting rabbits, in packs, they give a "faint hunting cry."

p. 184. *SEA DREAMS*. [First published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, January 1860.—ED.] The glorification of honest labour, whether of head or hand, no hastening to be rich, no bowing down to any idol.

p. 184. line 4. *germander eye*. Blue like the Germander Speedwell.

p. 185. line 16. *large air*.

Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo.

Virg. *Aen.* vi. 640, 641.

p. 186. line 7. *upjetted*. On Bray Head, at the end of the Island of Valentia, where I lay in 1848 with all the revolutions of Europe behind me, the waves appeared like ghosts playing at hide and seek as they leapt above the cliffs. This passage was not, however, made at that time, but later.

p. 192. line 19.

That all those lines of cliffs were cliffs no more.

The ages that go on with their illumination
breaking down everything.

p. 193. line 13. *With that sweet note.* The great music of the World.

p. 193. line 18. *men of stone.* "The statues, king or saint or founder" on the cathedrals which the worshippers worshipt.

p. 194. line 20.

The dimpled flounce of the sea-furbelow flap.

The reference is to a long dark-green seaweed, one of the Laminaria, called the "sea-furbelow," with dimpled flounce-like edges. Boys sometimes running along the sand against the wind with this seaweed in their hands make it flap for sport. The name "sea-furbelow" is not generally known.

p. 196. line 5.

What does little birdie say.

This song ends joyfully. Sullivan in his setting makes it end dolefully.

p. 198. *LUCRETIVS.* [First published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, August 1868. See Jerome's addition to the Eusebian Chronicle under date B.C. 94: "Titus Lucretius poeta nascitur qui postea amatorio poculo in furorem versus, cum aliquot libros per intervalla insaniae conscribisset, quos postea Cicero emendavit, propria se manu interfecit anno aetatis XLIV."—ED.]

Munro said that everything was Lucretian thro' this poem, and that there was no suggestion which he could make. He, however, did

suggest the alteration of "shepherds" to "neat-herds."

Lucretius is portrayed in this poem as having taken the love-philtre of Lucilia his wife, who imagines him cold to her from brooding over his philosophies. Thus a loving and beautiful nature—that delights in friends, the universe, the birds and the flowers—is distraught by the poison. He is haunted by the doubt, which from his affection for Epicurus, "whom he held divine," had long been kept in check :

The Gods, the Gods !

If all be atoms, how then should the Gods
Being atomic not be dissoluble,
Not follow the great law ?

He himself had always aimed at "divine tranquillity," and now is tortured by unrest. The unrest drives him to frenzy and he kills himself.

p. 199. line 18. *I saw the flaring atom-streams, etc.*
[*De Rer. Nat.* i. 999 ff.—ED.]

p. 200. lines 1, 2.

as the dog,

With inward yelp.

[*De Rer. Nat.* iv. 991 ff. :

Venantumque canes in molli saepe quiete
Jactant crura, etc.

ED.]

p. 200. line 9. *Hetairai*, courtezans.

p. 200. line 11. *mulberry-faced Dictator*. [Sylla in his later life. Cf. Plutarch, *Sulla*, ii. 451 :

συκάμινόν ἐσθ' ὁ Σύλλας ἀλφίτῳ πεπασμένον.
Clough's *Plutarch's Lives*, vol. iii. p. 142,
"Sylla": "The scurrilous jesters at Athens
made the verse upon him :

Sylla is a mulberry sprinkled over with meal."

ED.]

p. 201. line 2.

Because I would not one of thine own doves, etc.

[*De Rer. Nat.* v. 1198 ff.—ED.]

p. 201. line 4. *my rich proœmion*. [*De Rer. Nat.* i. 1 ff.
—ED.]

p. 201. line 16. *Mavors*, Mars. Cf. *De Rer. Nat.* i.
31 ff.

p. 202. line 3. *great Sicilian*. [Theocritus.—ED.]

p. 202. line 6. *That popular name of thine*. [Cf. *De Rer. Nat.* i. 2 ff.—ED.]

p. 202. line 14. *The Gods, who haunt*. Cf. Homer,
Od. iv. 566.

p. 203. line 1. *That Gods there are*. [Cf. *De Rer. Nat.* v. 146-194, 1161-1291.—ED.]

p. 203. line 2. *I prest my footsteps into his*. [*De Rer. Nat.* iii. 1 ff.—ED.]

p. 203. line 3. *my Memmius*. [Caius Memmius Gemellus, to whom the *De Rerum Natura* was dedicated.—ED.]

p. 204. line 6. *Or lend an ear to Plato, etc.* Cf. *Phaedo*, vi. ["We men are as it were in ward, and a man ought not to free himself from it, or to run away."—ED.]

p. 206. line 1. *him I proved impossible.* [*De Rer. Nat.* ii. 700; v. 837 ff., 878 ff.—ED.]

p. 206. line 22. *laid along the grass.* [Cf. *De Rer. Nat.* ii. 29 ff.:

Cum tamen inter se prostrati in gramine molli, etc.

ED.]

p. 206. line 26.

Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life.

[Cf. *De Rer. Nat.* iii. 66: "Dulci vita stabilique."—ED.]

p. 207. line 5. *Or Heliconian honey.* [Cf. *De Rer. Nat.* i. 936 ff.; iv. 11 ff.—ED.]

p. 207. line 16. *not he, who bears one name with her.*
"Her" is Lucretia.

p. 207. line 24. *the womb and tomb of all.* [Cf. *De Rer. Nat.* v. 258:

Omniparens eadem rerum commune sepulchrum.

ED.]

p. 208. lines 6, 7.

But till this cosmic order everywhere

Shatter'd into one earthquake in one day, etc.

[*De Rer. Nat.* v. 94 ff.—ED.]

p. 208. line 16. *My golden work, etc.* [*De Rer. Nat.* iv. 8, 9 ff.; iii. 978-1023.—ED.]

p. 210. *ODE ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.* [Written at Twickenham, and first published on the day of the funeral, November 18, 1852. Many of the alterations which appeared in the second edition of this poem were in the original MS.—ED.]

I saw the funeral procession from Somerset House, and afterwards read an account of the burial in St. Paul's and added a few lines to the original.

p. 210. line 9.

Here, in streaming London's central roar.

[One day in 1842 Edward FitzGerald records a visit to St. Paul's with my father, when he said, "Merely as an enclosed space in a huge city this is very fine"; and when they went out into the "central roar," "This is the mind; that a mood of it."—ED.]

p. 211. line 8.

Remembering all his greatness in the Past.

The first version was:

Our sorrow draws but on the golden Past.

p. 212. line 5. *four-square.* Cf. τετράγωνος (Simonides), though I did not think of this parallel when I wrote it.

[The word *four-square* is found in Malory, i. iii.: "There was sene in the chirchyard,

against the hyghe aulter a grete stone four-square."—ED.]

p. 212. line 22.

Bright let it be with its blazon'd deeds.

Wellington's victories were inscribed in gold letters on the car.

p. 213. lines 22-24. *Who . . . rest?* These three lines are spoken by the "mighty seaman," Nelson, who lies in St. Paul's.

p. 214. line 17.

Against the myriads of Assaye.

His first victory was in Hindostan, near this small town, where he defeated the Mahratta army with a force a tenth of their number (1803).

p. 214. line 23.

Of his labour'd rampart-lines.

The lines of Torres Vedras; the outermost ran 29 miles.

p. 215. line 14.

On that loud sabbath shook the spoiler down.

The day of Waterloo, Sunday, June 18, 1815.

p. 215. line 20.

Heaven flash'd a sudden jubilant ray.

The setting sun glanced on this last charge of the English and Prussians.

p. 216. line 3.

Touch a spirit among things divine.

Dwell upon the word "touch" and make it as long as "can touch."

p. 217. line 9.

But wink no more in slothful overtrust.

After this line were five other lines in first edition :

Perchance our greatness will increase ;
Perchance a darkening future yields
Some reverse from worse to worse,
The blood of men in quiet fields,
And sprinkled on the sheaves of peace.

p. 218. lines 8-10.

*He, on whom from both her open hands
Lavish Honour shower'd all her stars,
And affluent Fortune emptied all her horn.*

These are full-vowelled lines to describe Fortune emptying her Cornucopia.

p. 222. [*THE THIRD OF FEBRUARY 1852* was written when the House of Lords seemed to condone Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* in December 1851, and rejected the Bill for the organization of the Militia when he was expected to attack England. It was first published in *The Examiner*, Feb. 7, 1852. *Hands all round* was published in the same number, and *Britons, guard your own* in the number dated

Jan. 31, 1852. Edward FitzGerald writes: "The Authorship was kept secret, because of the Poet being Laureate to the Queen, then being, and wishing to be, on good Terms with Napoleon."—ED.]

p. 225. *THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.*

This poem (written at Farringford, and published in *The Examiner*, Dec. 9, 1854) was written after reading the first report of the *Times* correspondent, where only 607 sabres are mentioned as having taken part in the charge (Oct. 25, 1854). Drayton's *Agin-court* was not in my mind; my poem is dactylic, and founded on the phrase, "Some one had blundered."

At the request of Lady Franklin I distributed copies among our soldiers in the Crimea and the hospital at Scutari. The charge lasted only twenty-five minutes. I have heard that one of the men, with the blood streaming from his leg, as he was riding by his officer, said, "Those d—d heavies will never chaff us again," and fell down dead.

p. 225. line 1. *Half a league.* Captain Nolan delivered the order. He rode in his saddle upright some moments after he was shot, his sword-hand uplifted, and was the first man killed. See Kinglake, vol. v. p. 220. Lord Cardigan and the Light Brigade covered a mile and a half, with Russian batteries on

either hand and in front of them, before they encountered the enemy.

p. 226. line 21. *Not the six hundred.* Only 195 returned.

p. 228. *ODE SUNG AT THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.* [First published in *The Times*, April 24, 1862, incorrectly; published afterwards correctly in *Fraser's Magazine*, June 1862.—ED.]

The Prince Consort originated International Exhibitions.

p. 231. *WELCOME TO ALEXANDRA.* [Written at Farringford and published on March 10, 1863, the date of the marriage.—ED.]

p. 233. *WELCOME TO MARIE ALEXANDROVNA.* [Written at Farringford and published in *The Times*, June 23, 1874, after the marriage.—ED.]

p. 236. *THE GRANDMOTHER.* [Written at Farringford and first published in *Once a Week*, July 16, 1859.—ED.]

p. 246. *NORTHERN FARMER, OLD STYLE and NEW STYLE.* [First published in 1864.—ED.]

Roden Noel calls these two poems photographs, but they are imaginative.

The first is founded on the dying words of a farm-bailiff, as reported to me by my old great-uncle when he was verging upon 80 :
 "God A'mighty little knows what He's about

a-taking me. An' Squire will be so mad an' all." I conjectured the man from that one saying.

The Farmer, New Style, is likewise founded on a single sentence: "When I canters my 'erse along the ramper (highway) I 'ears 'propuppy, propuppy, propuppy.'" I had been told that a rich farmer in our neighbourhood was in the habit of saying this. I never saw the man and know no more of him. It was also reported of the wife of this worthy that when she entered the *salle à manger* of a sea-bathing place she slapt her pockets and said, "When I married, I brought him £5000 on each shoulder."

p. 248. line 12. *raäved an' rembled 'um out* [tore up and threw them out.—ED.].

p. 258. *THE DAISY*. [First published in 1855.—ED.]
In a metre which I invented, representing in some measure the grandest of metres, the Horatian Alcaic. This poem is a record of a tour taken in 1851.

p. 258. line 5. *Turbia*, in the Western Riviera.

p. 260. line 5. The Palazzo Ducale.

p. 260. line 11. *Cascinè*, the Park of Florence.

p. 260. line 12. *Boboli's ducal bowers* [gardens behind the Pitti Palace.—ED.].

p. 262. line 3. *rich Virgilian rustic measure.*

Anne lacus tantos? Te, Lari maxume, teque
Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens, Benace, marino.

Virg. *Georg.* ii. 159, 160.

p. 262. line 7. *fair port*, Varenna, with its memories of
Queen Theodolind.

p. 263. line 12.

And gray metropolis of the North.

A Scotch professor objected to this. So
I asked him to call London if he liked the
“black metropolis of the south.”

p. 264. *TO THE REV. F. D. MAURICE.* [This invitation
to Farringford was first published in 1855.

Mr. Maurice had been ejected from his professorship at King's College for non-orthodoxy. He had especially alarmed some of the “weaker brethren” by pointing out that the word “eternal” in “eternal punishment” (*αιώνιος*), strictly translated, referred to the quality not the duration of the punishment.

He wrote accepting the duties of godfather, August 1852, with “thankfulness and fear.” He writes again on August 30th: “I have so much to thank you for, especially of late years since I have known your poetry better, and I hope I have been somewhat more in a condition to learn from it, that I cannot say how thankful I feel to you for wishing that I

should stand in any nearer and more personal relation to you."—ED.]

p. 267. *WILL*. [First published in 1855.—ED.]

p. 269. *IN THE VALLEY OF CAUTERETZ*. [Written in 1861, published in 1864.—ED.] A valley in the Pyrenees, where I had been with Arthur Hallam in former years, and in which at this time my family and I met Clough.

p. 270. *IN THE GARDEN AT SWAINSTON*. [Written in 1870 and first published in 1874.—ED.]
Line 3.

Shadows of three dead men.

Sir John Simeon, Henry Lushington, and Arthur Hallam.

p. 270. line 7. *The Master*. [Sir John Simeon died at Friburg, 1870.—ED.]

p. 271. *THE FLOWER*. [Written at Farringford and first published in 1864.—ED.] This does not refer to my poetry. It was written as a universal apologue, and the people do not as yet call my flower a weed.

[Mrs. Richard Ward, daughter of Sir John Simeon, wrote to me of this poem: "However absorbed Tennyson might be in earnest talk, his eye and ear were always alive to the natural objects around him. I have often known him stop short in a sentence to listen to a blackbird's song, to watch the sunlight glint on a butterfly's wing, or to examine a

field-flower at his feet. The lines of *The Flower* were the result of an investigation of the 'love-in-idleness' growing at Farringford. He made them nearly all on the spot, and said them to me (as they are) next day."—ED.]

p. 273. *REQUIESCAT*. [First published in 1864.—ED.]

p. 274. *THE SAILOR BOY*. First published in the *Victoria Regia*, edited by Miss Emily Faithfull, 1861.

p. 274. line 12. *scrawl*, the young of the dog-crab.

p. 276. *THE ISLET*. [First published in 1864.—ED.]

*A mountain islet pointed and peak'd ;
Waves on a diamond shingle dash,
Cataract brooks to the ocean run,
Fairly-delicate palaces shine
Mixt with myrtle and clad with vine,
And overstream'd and silvery-streak'd
With many a rivulet high against the Sun
The facets of the glorious mountain flash
Above the valleys of palm and pine.*

These lines, a fragment, were the nucleus of the poem, and perhaps it would have been better not to have expanded them into the singer and his wife.

p. 278. *CHILD-SONGS*. [First published in *St. Nicholas*, February 1880 ; set to music by my mother.—ED.]

I. *The City Child*. Rejected from *The Princess*.

II. *Minnie and Winnie*. Rejected from *The Princess*.

p. 280. *THE SPITEFUL LETTER*. First published in *Once a Week*, January 1868. It is no particular letter that I meant. I have had dozens of them from one quarter and another.

p. 282. *LITERARY SQUABBLES*. [First published in *Punch*, March 7, 1846.—ED.]

p. 283. *THE VICTIM*. [Printed in 1867 at the Guest Printing Press, Wimborne, and first published in *Good Words*, January 1869.—ED.] I read the story in Miss Yonge's *Golden Deeds*, and made it Scandinavian.

p. 283. line 3. *thorpe and byre*, town and farm.

p. 287. *WAGES*. [First published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, February 1868.—ED.]

p. 288. *THE HIGHER PANTHEISM*. [Written for the Metaphysical Society in 1869, and first published in 1869.—ED.]

p. 290. *THE VOICE AND THE PEAK*. [First published in 1874.—ED.] Line 4.

Green-rushing from the rosy thrones of dawn!

This line was made in the Val d'Anzasca after looking at Monte Rosa flushed by the dawn and rising above the chestnuts and walnuts (Sept. 4, 1873).

p. 293. *FLOWER IN THE CRANNIED WALL.* [First published in 1869.—ED.] The flower was plucked out of a wall at “Waggoners Wells,” near Haslemere.

p. 294. *A DEDICATION.* [First published in 1864. Written at Farringford, and addressed to my mother. With her he always discussed what he was working at: she transcribed his poems: to her and to none else he referred for a final criticism before publishing. She with her “tender, spiritual nature” (my father’s words), and instinctive nobility of thought, was always by his side, a ready, cheerful, courageous, wise, and sympathetic counsellor. It was she who shielded his sensitive spirit from the annoyances and trials of life, answering, for example, the innumerable letters addressed to him from all parts of the world. By her quiet sense of humour, by her selfless devotion, by “her faith as clear as the heights of the June-blue heaven,” she helped him also to the utmost in the hours of his depression and of his sorrow; and to her he wrote two of the most beautiful of his shorter poems, this and the dedicatory lines which prefaced his last volume, *The Death of Ænone.*—ED.]

p. 295. *BOÄDICEA.* [Written at Farringford, and first published in 1864.—ED.] This is a far-off echo of the metre of the *Attis* of Catullus.

p. 295. line 6.

*Yell'd and shriek'd between her daughters o'er a
wild confederacy*

is accented as I mark the accents. Let it be read straight like prose and it will come all right.

[Fanny Kemble writes: "I do not think any reading of Tennyson's can ever be as striking and impressive as that 'Curse of Boadicea' that he intoned to us, while the oak-trees were writhing in the storm that lashed the windows and swept over Blackdown the day we were there."—ED.]

p. 299. line 3. *miserable in ignominy* is metrically equivalent to Catullus', for I put a tribrach where Catullus has a trochee.

p. 302. [The translation from Homer and the experiments in quantity first published in the *Cornhill Magazine*, December 1863.—ED.]

p. 302. *Hexameters and Pentameters* (in English¹) do not run well. See Coleridge's shockingly bad couplet as far as quantity goes—with the pentameter.

Īn thĕ pĕntămĕtĕr āye fālling in mĕlōdŷ băck.
Much better would be
Ūp gōes Hexămĕtĕr with might ās ā fōuntăin
ārising,
Lightlŷ thĕ fōuntăin fālls, lightlŷ thĕ pĕntă-
mĕtĕr.

¹ See Appendix.

It is noteworthy that in English doubling the consonant generally makes the foot preceding short, *e.g.* valley, etc.

p. 303. *Alcaics.* My Alcaics are not intended for Horatian Alcaics, nor are Horace's Alcaics the Greek Alcaics, nor are his Sapphics, which are vastly inferior to Sappho's, the Greek Sapphics. The Horatian Alcaic is perhaps the stateliest metre in the world except the Virgilian hexameter at its best ; but the Greek Alcaic, if we may judge from the two or three specimens left, had a much freer and lighter movement : and I have no doubt that an old Greek if he knew our language would admit my Alcaics as legitimate, only Milton must not be pronounced *Mil'n*.

ἀντλην ἐπεὶ κε νᾶος ἐμβρα (Alcæus).

Is that very Horatian? I did once begin an Horatian Alcaic Ode to a great painter, of which I only recollect one line :

“Munificently rewarded Artist.”

p. 303. line 3.

God-gifted organ-voice of England.

Mr. Calverley attacked the “an” in “organ” as being too short, forgetting that in the few third lines of the stanzas left by Alcæus this syllable is more than once short.

μέλιχρον, ἀντὰρ ἀμφὶ κόρσῃ

again :

ὦ Βύκχι, φάρμακον δ' ἄριστον.

Look at Sappho's third line in the only Alcaic left of hers :

αἰδῶς κέ σ' οὐ κίχανεν ὀππάτ-

Besides, I deny that the "an" in "organ-voice" is short. Some would prefer

God-gifted August Voice of England.

"An" must be long by position. In

τὸ δ' ἔνθεν ἄμμες δ' ἄν τὸ μέσσον (Alcæus)

is εσ δ' short?

p. 303. lines 6, 7. [*from* and *as* are long by position.—
ED.]

p. 303. line 15. Some would prefer also in my line

And crimson-hued *the* stately palm-woods
"those stately palm-woods." I do not agree
with them, and I think that an old Greek
would bear me out. *The* before *st* is long, I
declare.

p. 304. *Hendecasyllabics*. These must be read with the
English accent.

p. 305. *SPECIMEN OF A TRANSLATION OF THE ILIAD
IN BLANK VERSE*. Some, and among these
one at least of our best and greatest (Sir John
Herschel), have endeavoured to give us the
Iliad in English hexameters, and by what
appears to me their failure have gone far to
prove the impossibility of the task. I have

long held by our blank verse in this matter, and now, having spoken so disrespectfully here of these hexameters, I venture or rather feel bound to subjoin a specimen (however brief and with whatever demerits) of a blank verse translation.

- p.* 307. *THE WINDOW.* [Printed at the Guest Printing Press at Wimborne, 1867; published with music by Arthur Sullivan, 1871, and with the Poems, 1884.—ED.]

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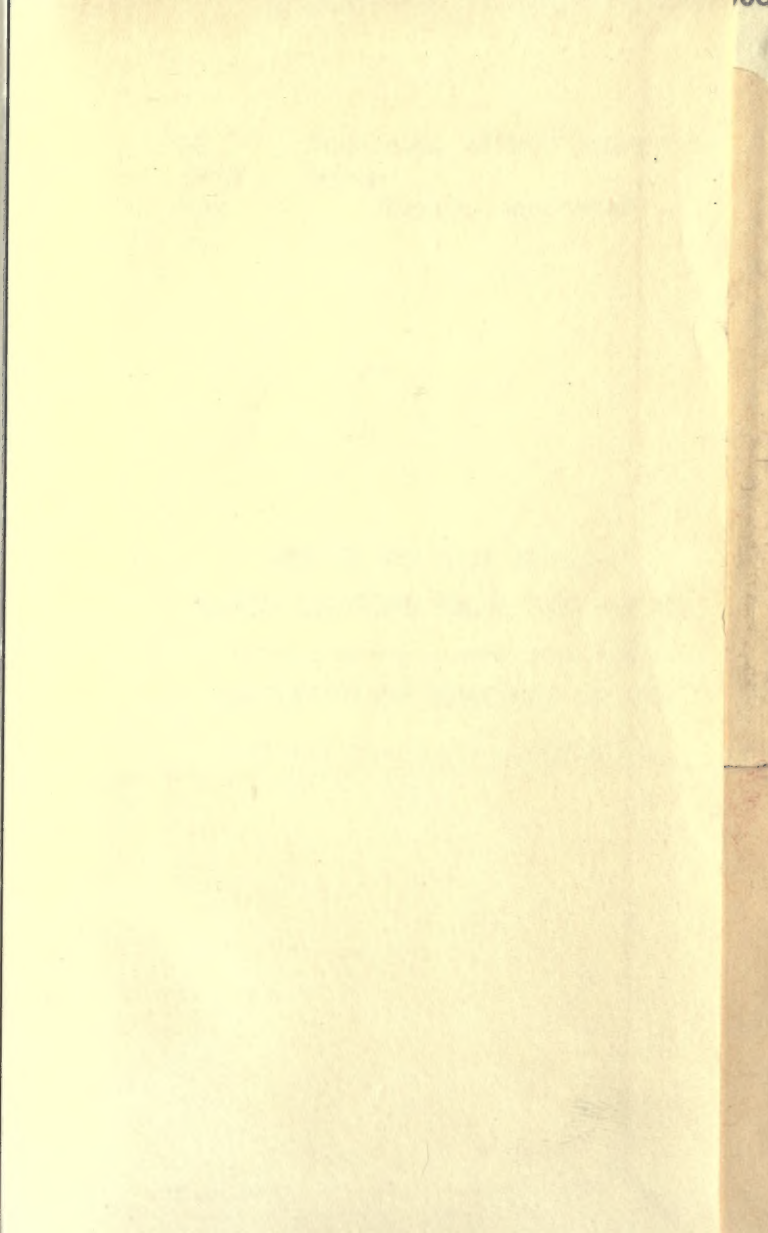
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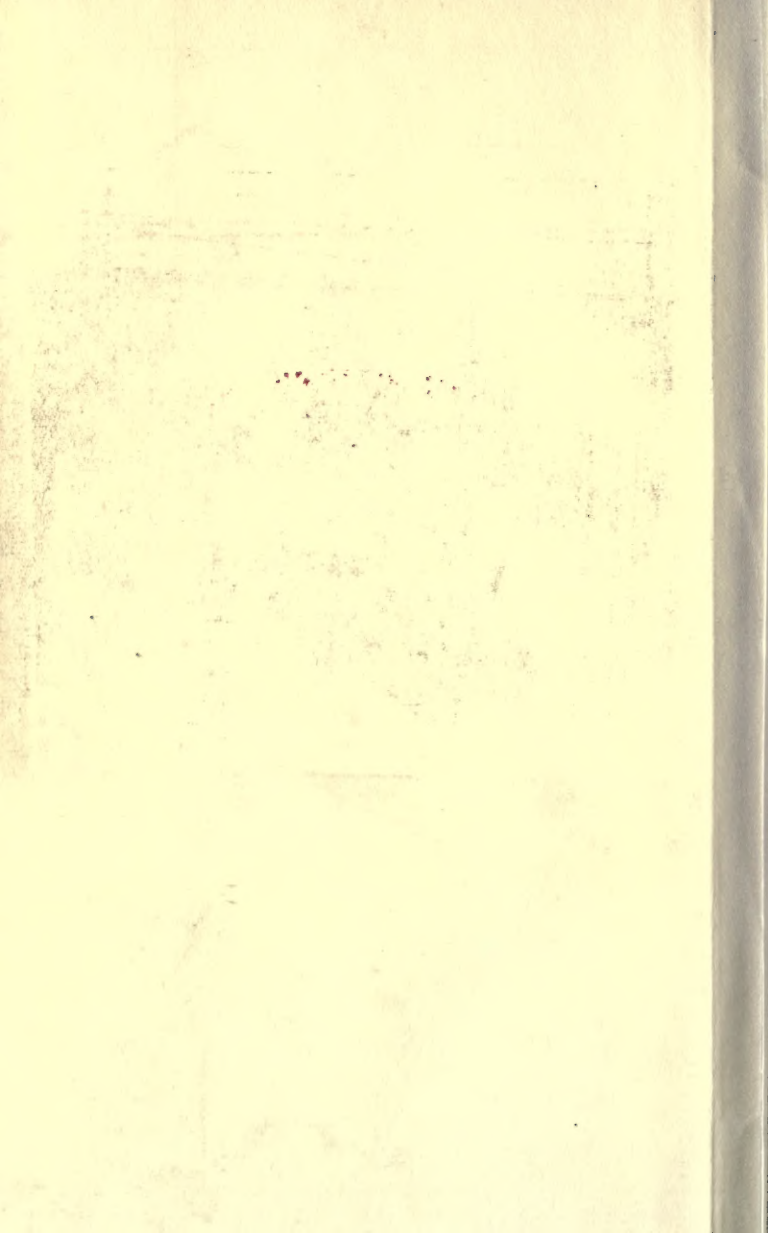
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